

FORMULÆ
MEDICAMENTORUM:

OR, A
COMPENDIUM
OF THE
MODERN PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

To which is prefixed
AN ESSAY
ON THE
EFFECTS AND USES OF BLOOD-LETTING.

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London, and late Physician to the
Middlesex Hospital.

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P. R. F. A. C. E.

THE

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correct and improve it.

THE PREFACE

P R E F A C E.

THE following essay on the intentions of cure and remedies, in the different morbid affections of the body, was undertaken by the author, as a text-book to the courses of lectures on the theory and practice of physic, which he was for eleven years engaged in; and first printed, for the use of his pupils only, in the year 1760. A second edition was made public some years after, when his engagements in his profession would not permit him, with convenience, any longer to con-

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THE PREFACE.

tinue the lectures. A fourth edition now comes forth, and entirely from a view to public utility, as the author, on various accounts, has reason to believe, that the publication has been to the advantage of the younger part of the profession, and that it has proved one of the most useful compendiums of practice extant.

The essay on blood-letting is an extract from a treatise published in the year 1761, which is now out of print; and, as the effects of the evacuation are in general too little understood, it was presumed, that a republication of the practical part may prove acceptable.

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CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD,

AND THE

EFFECTS AND USES

OF

BLOOD-LETTING.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD

EFFECTS AND USES

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD

BLOOD-LITTING

EFFECTS AND USES

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BLOOD-LETTING.

§. I. **F**ROM the blood all the different juices of the body are secreted, which for that purpose, and, lest it should coagulate and corrupt by stagnation, is in perpetual motion throughout every part of the body. With this progressive motion and the manner in which it was performed the ancients were unacquainted; the honour of the discovery was reserved for our countryman, the great, the immortal, Dr. Harvey, who, about the year 1619, first made public, and explained, this important doctrine: from his demonstrations, it was plain that an animal body was an hydraulic machine, all whose offices are entirely dependent upon the circulation

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD

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FROM the blood all the functions of the body are derived, and it is the life-giving fluid, which for this purpose, and left to itself, would soon become stagnant, and the body would die. It is the property of the blood to move, and it is the property of the blood to be renewed. The blood is renewed in the lungs, where it receives oxygen from the air, and it is the property of the blood to be renewed in the liver, where it receives food from the stomach. The blood is renewed in the lungs, where it receives oxygen from the air, and it is the property of the blood to be renewed in the liver, where it receives food from the stomach. The blood is renewed in the lungs, where it receives oxygen from the air, and it is the property of the blood to be renewed in the liver, where it receives food from the stomach.

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§. 1. **F**ROM the blood all the different juices of the body are secreted, which for that purpose, and, lest it should coagulate and corrupt by stagnation, is in perpetual motion throughout every part of the body. With this progressive motion and the manner in which it was performed the ancients were unacquainted; the honour of the discovery was reserved for our countryman, the great, the immortal, Dr. Harvey, who, about the year 1619, first made public, and explained, this important doctrine: from his demonstrations, it was plain that an animal body was an hydraulic machine, all whose offices are entirely dependent upon the circulation

ulation of the blood, which cannot for any time (even a few minutes only) be suppressed without its necessary and consequent destruction.

§. 2. The blood in its progressive motion is conveyed from the heart by the arteries, to all, even the minutest, parts of the body; thence being brought back again by the veins, and collected in the sinus venosus, it is protruded into the right or superior auricle and ventricle; from the right ventricle of the heart it is forced into the pulmonary artery; and, after circulating through, and being acted upon by, the lungs in its passage through them, is returned by the pulmonary vein into the left or inferior auricle and ventricle; from the left ventricle it is expelled into the aorta, by whose converging branches it is transported into all parts of the body, and at length, being transmitted from the extremities of the small arteries into the nascent or incipient veins, through them passes into their larger branches, till it arrives at their termination, the heart, whence it is, as before, discharged into the arterial system, again in a perpetual round, to traverse the body.

§. 3. It has been disputed amongst authors, to what causes the alternate contractions and relaxations of the heart could be owing, and by what powers the blood with an incessant

cessant motion is circulated through the body: their hypotheses have been very different and vague, not to say some of them very absurd, till the learned and ingenious Dr. Whytt, of Edinburgh, some few years since, favoured the world with a satisfactory theory on that head, founded upon experiment and supported by reason, which fully answers to and explains all the phænomena of the heart's motion, upon principles as simple as they are agreeable to the known laws of the animal œconomy*.

The doctor, after premising some facts concerning the actions of the muscles, and their proneness to contraction, from a stimulus, or any thing which will irritate, being applied to them, accounts for the contraction, or systole, of the heart, from the stimulus applied to, and the distension of, this hollow muscle, by the venous blood returning into the cavæ from the different parts of the body; and this he proves to be extremely well fitted to act in this manner upon the heart, from its composition, heat, intestine motion, the qualities it may probably receive from the air, and the force with which it rushes into its cavities.

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From

* Whytt's Essay on the vital and involuntary motions.

From the irritation then communicated to the ventricles of the heart, and the distention of its cavities by the blood, each of which may under particular circumstances promote and influence its contraction, we may easily account for the constant and reiterated motions of this organ; and this, of all the theories that have been hitherto offered, will best explain the several phænomena of the heart's action, and indeed appears in all respects satisfactory and conclusive. " Whilst
" some authors (says the doctor) have ascribed the contraction of the heart solely
" to the blood, considered as a stimulating fluid which irritates the internal surface
" of its ventricles, others have been unwilling to allow that the blood acts in any
" other sense, as a stimulus upon the heart, than as, by its weight and impulsive force,
" it stretches and distracts the fibres composing its ventricles; but the increased
" motion of the blood, from the contagion of the small-pox, measles, and the like, and
" after eating and drinking any thing acrid, as well as the power which acrid and stimulating things have in renewing the
" heart's motion after it is separated from the body, are circumstances which shew
" that the contraction of the heart is not solely owing to its fibres being distracted
" by the movement of the blood, but partly to the irritation communicated to its internal surface by the particles of this fluid.
" On

“ On the other hand, the increase of the
“ heart’s motion from exercise, or from any
“ cause whence the blood is returned in
“ greater quantity and with more force to
“ the heart, its diminution by blood-letting,
“ the phænomena of the motion of the sto-
“ mach, and of the expulsion of the urine
“ and fæces; all these particulars prove,
“ that even the distension of hollow muscles
“ has a remarkable influence towards exci-
“ ting them into action.”

It will appear, then, that the blood returning by the cavæ and pulmonary veins, and rushing into the cavities of the heart, will in such manner stimulate and affect its sensible nerves and fibres, as to bring it immediately into contraction. If the blood should by any means have been rendered acrid, as from infectious miasmata, an impeded excretion of the acrimonious perspirable particles, an absorbed purulent matter, or the like, by its increased stimulus it will excite the heart to quicker vibrations, and febrile symptoms must come on. Or again, by heat or exercise of the body, which rarify the blood, and cause it to be determined more copiously to the heart, the cavities being distended, its contractions will be more frequently repeated, and the contained fluids expelled with more force, and circulated with an increased velocity through the body.

§. 4. The systole, or contraction of the heart, is immediately followed by its relaxation, or diastole: for the ventricles, by their action, having expelled the blood which they contained into the aorta and pulmonary arteries, their component fibres will necessarily lose that tension and firmness which the moment before they were possessed of. At this time the contraction of the arteries begins: for the blood, being expelled from the heart with a force which considerably exceeds the resistance they can yield, will dilate them, distract their fibres, and perhaps slightly stimulate their internal superficies; this, their dilatation, and the change from a less to that of a greater capacity, thereby occasioned, is called the pulse, the diastole of which is an expansion of the artery beyond its natural circumference.

The arteries, thus distended and irritated by the stimulus of the forcibly-impelled blood, from an inherent contractile power which is natural and common to them, as consisting of circular elastic fibres, are immediately again constricted, and return to their former diameters, by expressing a quantity of blood into the venous system proportionable to that with which they had been dilated beyond their ordinary capacity; and, the arteries by these means being disengaged from the wave of blood emitted from the ventricles, the distention and stimulus thereby

by occasioned will cease, till they are again overstretched by the blood protruded into them at each systole of the heart, in consequence of which they are again excited to contract themselves. And this alternate motion and contraction must continue whilst life and the circulation of the blood endure.

From the above it will appear, that, from the pulse, we shall be able, with a good deal of certainty, to form a proper judgement as to the true state of the circulating powers: a full strong pulse will denote that the blood abounds in the body, and that it is expelled in large quantities, at each contraction of the heart, into the arterial system: as, on the contrary, a weak languid pulse will evince, that the blood does not exceed in quantity, nor is it circulated with too great an impetuosity through the body. A quick and strong pulse will argue that there is a disposition to a plethora, at the same time a stimulus to excite to more repeated contractions the circulating powers: as a quick and weak pulse will prove that there is rather a deficiency in the quantity and consistence of the fluids; but at the same time a stimulating acrimony, or a disposition to irritability, in the solids themselves, beyond the necessary bounds.

§. 5. The actions of the heart and blood-vessels will variously affect the circulating fluids,

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fluids, as they are performed with a greater or less degree of strength and elasticity. It is to these that we are indebted for the conversion of chyle into milk, and at length into blood; and this will vary in its density and principles, according to the strength or weakness of the system of the solids, and as the circulation is performed with more or less vigour. The strong elastic vessels act forcibly upon their contained fluids, whence a greater friction and attrition of the blood and vessels against each other, an increased heat and dissipation of the more watery particles, the crassamentum is wrought up to a higher degree of density, and abounds in full proportion to the ferous parts.

The blood and juices of people in such a constitution become for this reason more dense, compact, and viscid; which will be manifested by examining the blood of a robust man who uses much exercise, which always will appear of this kind.

Even in diseases in which the vital actions are too much encreased, as in ardent fevers and inflammatory diseases, the mass of blood is soon rendered dense and tenacious, and covered with a phlogistic lentor.

On the contrary, where the vessels are too weak, and the circulation languid, the fluids of the body cannot be sufficiently acted upon,
or

or worked up to a due degree of density and a proper consistence; whence the blood has the appearance of a dissolved watery fluid, not sufficiently prepared for the strength and nourishment of the body, or the purposes of the animal œconomy, nor circulated with a force sufficient to preserve and maintain the vital heat. And hence arises a pituitous lentor in the serum, which under these circumstances is not sufficiently attenuated, or its particles divided; whence concretions in the vessels, cachexies, leucophlegmatizæ, and innumerable other complaints. In diseases likewise in which the vital actions are depressed, the pulse is small and weak, the heat of the body lessened, and the texture of the blood dissolved, with a superabundant quantity of serum.

§. 6. To the circulation of the blood, rightly and æquably performed, we are indebted for life, health, and at last a gradual decay, or old age. But if, by any means, the blood, in its rotatory motion, should be impeded or disturbed, it will become the fruitful cause and mother of diseases and death. So long as the blood and humours are circulated through the ducts and canals of the body, an animal will live; but no sooner does the circulation cease and become extinguished than death succeeds to life. If the circulation through every part should be performed freely, æquably, moderately, and agreeably, so long

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we remain sound and healthy; but in every disease we find the circulation too much increased, decreased, immoderate, or unequal; and morbid causes are in a great measure productive of diseases, by disturbing and impeding the œconomy of the vital motions, and perverting the secretions and excretions.

§. 7. Thus far it hath been thought necessary to premise, that the succeeding doctrines of the effects and uses of blood-letting may more readily be comprehended and understood.

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OF THE
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§. 8. **T**HE circulating powers, according to particular circumstances, will be variously affected by an evacuation of blood: as sometimes in a plethora, where the vessels are too much distended, a moderate blood-letting will tend greatly to promote the free and easy motion of the fluids. On the contrary, we know of no remedy that will so speedily weaken the powers of nature and impetus of the circulation, and produce so immediate and universal a weakness. We shall be at no loss to explain, from the preceding observations, in what manner these effects can be produced; and at the same time may establish the doctrine and uses of blood-letting upon plain, easy, and indisputable, principles.

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§. 9. The ventricles of the heart, it has been observed, (§. 3.) are dilated and excited into contraction by the returning venous blood; and, by the œconomy of the circulation, the quantity expelled into the arteries at each systole, or contraction, will bear an exact and constant proportion to that which enters into and dilates the cavities in its diastole; and this will be greater or less according as the blood more or less abounds in the body.

In proportion then as the circulating fluids are diminished or evacuated, the quantity to be received by the heart in its diastole must be lessened; in consequence of which, the quantity to be distributed by the arteries to the different parts of the body must likewise be diminished; and every artery will become less full and distended according to its size and capacity. Hence we find, that, after a copious phlebotomy, the pulse becomes softer and easier; and the heat, tension, and compression, of the several parts of the body, equally remit in proportion to the evacuation which may have been made. Hence, likewise, as the resistance to the contraction of the arteries is in part taken off, and the moles movenda lessened, the remaining blood will be more readily subservient to the impulsive force of the arteries, which now will contract themselves more easily and readily, and hasten the circulation of their contained

contained fluids. And this will be exemplified in diseases from a plethora; where the arterial tubes are often so much distended as greatly to be impaired in their tone and elastic force, so that they become unable rightly to perform their contractions, or circulate the blood through the body; but no sooner is the distending cause removed, by a copious phlebotomy, than the vessels recover their elasticity; and, by their free and easy contractions, push forwards the circulating humours; by which the progressive motion of the blood, and the several functions of the body, before oppressed and suffocated, are now again restored.

§. 9. Though blood-letting in a plethora, and under particular circumstances, may contribute so greatly to restore the motion and action of the vessels, when distended beyond their tone of contraction, yet, on the contrary, it is, of all others, the most speedy remedy to weaken and destroy the action and elasticity of the vessels, and to produce an immediate and universal weakness; for, as the influx of the blood into the cavities of the heart appears to be the cause which excites it to action, (§. 3.) it must follow, that, when the vital fluid is exhausted, the quantity to be returned to the heart will be lessened; whence the strength of its muscular contraction will be impaired; the reaction of the arteries, now not sufficiently

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distended,

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distended, will be abated; the circulating powers will flag, and may be reduced to any degree at pleasure.

§. 11. As bleeding weakens and destroys the action of the vessels and organical parts, upon the same account it lessens the heat of the body, and the motion and impetus of the blood throughout the whole vascular system: for, as the friction and attrition of the fluids against the solids are a chief cause of heat in the living animal, which is constantly augmented as the motion of the humours through the vessels is increased, and again will gradually decrease as the motion and impetus are lessened, it is evident, that, by evacuating and taking away the cause which would excite the heart to action, the force and strength of its muscular contraction may to any degree whatever be diminished; nay, we can, at pleasure, by blood-letting alone, reduce so far the motion and impetus of the humours, and give so great a check to life and the circulation, when too impetuous, or beyond measure excited in acute diseases, as to induce a general languor; and, by protracting the evacuation, can bring on a deliquium animi, or even death itself, by which both heat and motion will most effectually be stopped and cease.

Galen has related a case of a young man, who was so immediately relieved, in an acute fever,

fever, by a copious phlebotomy, that a person present exclaimed, "O homo, jugulaſti febrim*!" By experiment it has likewise been demonſtrated, that by theſe means the circulating powers may to any degree be weakened. The ingenious Dr. Hales, by adapting glaſs tubes to the veſſels of living animals, could remark the height the blood, as propelled by the force of the heart and arteries, would aſcend to in the tube; he obſerved, that, in proportion as he evacuated the blood from the body, the actions of the arteries became gradually weaker, and the aſcent in the tube more and more leſſened; till at length, the powers of life unable with a due degree of force to propel and puſh forwards the fluids, the animal of conſequence expired †. It will appear, then, that, by blood-letting, the action of the heart and arteries, the motion and impetus of the blood, and with them the heat of the body, may to any degree at pleaſure be diminifhed.

§. 12. Let us next examine the effects of blood-letting upon the fluids; and theſe, it will appear, will be principally to attenuate and thin them; and this it may effect in a twofold manner: as, 1ſt, from the change ſuperinduced

* Galen. Method. Medend.

† Hæmiſtatics, Experiment 1, 2, &c.

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superinduced upon the solids; and, 2dly, from a diminution of the crassamentum, the thickest and most elaborate parts of the animal fluids. As the condition of the fluids in a great measure depends upon that of the solids, whether their actions are more or less excited, (§. 5.) it follows, that, where the circulating powers are weakened, the blood must soon be rendered thinner, as it cannot be worked up to that degree of density consequent to a strong and vigorous circulation. Again, by an evacuation of the cruor, or crassamentum, the thickest and most consummate part of our humours, many of the effects produced by blood-letting are to be accounted for, which we should be at a loss to explain from the depletion of the vessels only; since from the aliments they may soon be again filled, and would be distended as much as before. But, where the cruor superabounds in the body, the blood will become too thick, its fibrous parts will bear too great a proportion to its serous, and it is with difficulty it can be circulated through the smaller vessels; whence obstructions, stagnations, compressions, an impediment to the exit of the blood from the arterial into the venal system, ruptures of the vessels, suffocation, and death. But, if we diminish the quantity of the mass of blood, a considerable portion of the thicker parts will be evacuated; the remainder will be rendered more thin and serous, and readily circulated through the smaller vessels; nor can

can the loss of the cruor be immediately repaired from the aliments, as there will be required the repeated actions of the vessels in innumerable circulations through the body.

§. 13. From what has been above observed, it will appear obvious what effects are necessarily consequent to an evacuation of blood, and these can only be the following: in a plethora, a moderate blood-letting must tend to deplete and free the vessels and organical parts, when over distended with a thick, dense, blood; by which means it promotes and increases the circulation of the fluids, the easy, free, contraction of the arteries; and the elasticity of the vessels at the same time conduces to the attrition, attenuation, and motion, of the blood; hence restores the natural and ready exercise of the functions of the body, depraved by a superabundant quantity of humours distending the vessels and clogging the circulation; and by those means relieves in many and various diseases, and produces great changes in the animal œconomy.

Again, the same remedy will prove, of all others, the most speedy and efficacious to weaken the action and elasticity of the heart and arteries, and to lower the impetus of the circulation: hence, in acute inflammatory diseases, where the blood is too rapidly and impetuously propelled, it will afford an immediate

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immediate and speedy relief; but, if profusely, injudiciously, or unseasonably, used, where there is neither a real plethora nor increased impetus of the circulation, by lowering the vis vitæ, it will retard the cure of many diseases; at the same time it greatly relaxes the solids, and lessens the heat of the body; retards the circulation, diminishes the strength, dissolves and thins the fluids, and produces leucophlegmatias, dropsies, and innumerable other evils; whence the body becomes weak, infirm, and cachectic.

§. 14. *Can blood-letting be of any service in those disorders, which immediately owe their origin to a fault either in the solid or fluid parts, as considered absolutely in themselves?* It should seem not: we cannot by its use add strength to weakened or relaxed solids, or soften the fibres when they become too rigid; neither, in diseases from a vicious constitution of the humours, will the redundant or contaminated particles alone be expelled; such a proportion only of the morbid matter can be evacuated as the quantity of blood drawn away bears to the whole mass of humours: so that we can neither expect that the vitiated particles of our fluids alone can be removed, or that the solids, when primarily diseased, will be restored by this evacuation: but, from a view of its effects, we may conclude, that blood-letting is principally to be recommended in those cases where the æquilibrium between

tween the solids and fluids is destroyed by too great a quantity or too dense a consistence of the blood, impeding the due and regular action of the vessels; or else where the actions of the solids, being too much encreased, and the circulating powers beyond proper bounds excited, pervert and destroy the several functions of the body.

§. 15. *Have we any certain criterion to judge when it may be proper to recommend the use of this evacuation?* The pulse will be our best and surest guide; if we attend to that, we may readily judge of the true state of the circulating powers. In every disease where the pulse is full, strong, or tense, we may be sure that blood-letting will be indicated, as it proves that there is either a real plethora or too encreased an impetus of the circulation. In some cases we should be cautious that we are not deceived by an impressed pulse from an over distention of the arteries, which, as it is a true sign of a plethora, will be relieved, and the pulse will immediately rise from the evacuation. Again, in old people, where the circulation is not too much increased, the pulse will frequently be hard and tense, from a rigidity of the coats of the arteries, not to be removed by blood-letting. For the most part, however, we shall not easily err if we attend to the pulse, which, if either full or tense, will indicate that the lancet may be advantageously recommended. But,
if

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if the pulse should be neither full, strong, nor oppressed, it will plainly prove that the vessels are by no means over distended, or the circulating powers beyond measure excited : why, then, should we evacuate where the fluids do not too much abound ? or why should we sink the pulse and lessen the action of the heart and arteries, when they were not before too much increased ?

§. 16. *Are we to attribute any particular effects to the revulsive or derivative blood-lettings so much practised and recommended by the ancients ?* The ancients greatly mistook, and differed much from the moderns, in their theories of the blood ; nor are we to wonder that their doctrines should be erroneous, and built upon a wrong foundation, as wanting our later discoveries to ascertain and rectify their physiological conjectures. Being ignorant of the functions and offices of some of the principal viscera, of the circulation of the blood, and action and uses of the heart and arteries, we shall not be surprised to find them guilty of many absurdities in their theory and practice of blood-letting. Accordingly it appears that they were very superstitious in their election of vessels, as they supposed that there was an attraction of the mass of blood towards the orifice in blood-letting ; hence they allotted to every part its particular vein, which they imagined must communicate with it, and which it would have been the highest mal-

mal-practice not to have opened whenever it should be diseased. When the head was affected, the upper or external vein of the arm, thence termed the cephalic, was to be opened; when the noble parts or viscera were diseased, the internal, thence called the basilic, was chosen; and, if it should have appeared necessary to bleed for the relief of both together, the vena mediana, which they supposed to communicate with each, was then the vessel that was fixed upon; and so on of the others. And this their practice seems to have given rise to the noted doctrine of revulsion and derivation, which for so many ages has prevailed amongst the practitioners of medicine, and laid the foundation for numerous and almost endless disputes. As our forefathers were ignorant of the circulation of the blood, and had not the advantages from anatomy and natural philosophy which are at present enjoyed, well might their theories and reasoning be absurd and whimsical; but it is matter of surprise, that the effects of revulsive or derivative blood-lettings should not yet have been ascertained by our modern physicians, or the question decided, whether or not it is material from what vein or part of the body our evacuation should be made in different diseases. It is foreign to my purpose to enter into the dispute, or take notice of the arguments in favour of revulsion, derivation, or both; since it seems most probable,

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probable, that the effects, which they attribute to their revulsive or derivative blood-lettings, are entirely owing to the evacuation alone, and upon that principle may be satisfactorily explained, without regard to the part or vein it is made from; as, where there are real indications for the evacuation, it is not at all material whence it may be made: on the contrary, if the vessels are neither too full, nor the circulation too much excited, from what part soever we may draw blood, we shall rather do harm than good.

§. 17. *Is there any determined quantity of blood necessary to be drawn off in particular diseases?* This depends entirely upon the habit, strength, and constitution, of body, and the urgency of the symptoms; a great disease requires a great remedy. The pulse, and mitigation of the symptoms, will however generally prove sufficient, and our best guides; when these are properly reduced, and brought to due bounds, we may be pretty well assured that this remedy has been sufficiently insisted upon; sometimes a few ounces may suffice, at other times some pounds may be required to answer a proper indication, though for the most part it may not be amiss to stop rather short as to quantity than too much to protract the evacuation, as we can easily repeat the operation, and have it at any time in our power to sink the pulse, when

when it will not always be in our power to raise it again.

§. 18. *Are frequent blood-lettings, without an apparent reason, necessary for the preservation of health or prevention of diseases?* It is a common practice with many to accustom themselves to bleed once or twice in a year, with an intention of confirming their health and preventing diseases; but certainly they are often deceived in their views, and more frequently prejudice than benefit themselves thereby. By observation we are taught, that those, who have been accustomed to a loss of blood, provided it be not so profuse as too much to weaken the body, will the sooner be again liable to an overfulness, though their habit of body will become considerably more relaxed. Women by the laws of nature suffer a monthly evacuation of blood, and monthly are they again filled and disposed for the discharge. Men, who have accustomed themselves to repeated blood-lettings, about the usual time will labour under nearly the same complaints as women from obstructed menses, till at length their natural robustness will degenerate into female delicacy; hence, as custom may be compared to a second nature, they will be obliged to continue the evacuation, till they may considerably weaken and impair the constitution, and render themselves obnoxious to many and various diseases. However, if there should appear to be real causes

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causes for the evacuation, it must be complied with; although it were certainly better not to repeat it upon every trifling occasion.

§. 19. We have hitherto been examining the effects of blood-letting, the intentions of cure it can answer, and the diseases it should be recommended in; it remains to enquire into the ill consequences that may succeed to its injudicious use, and point out the circumstances which forbid the evacuation. And these indeed are many, which in practice are strictly to be attended to, lest, by its indiscriminate use, it should prove of more detriment than real service in the cure of diseases.

§. 20. From what has been above observed, as to its effects, we shall easily judge under what circumstances it can be prejudicial; for, as it can only act by attenuating the fluids and weakening the circulating powers, it will readily appear, that, where the fluids are already too thin, or the circulation and action of the vessels too languid, blood-letting can be of no advantage, but, on the contrary, may greatly hurt. A few hints, then, as to the impropriety of the evacuation under particular circumstances, may, it is presumed, be of service to the young practitioner, to whom opportunities of remarking the effects of different remedies in different diseases may not frequently have occurred.

§. 21.

§. 21. And first, it may happen, that even in inflammatory diseases, especially when they have been of some days continuance, blood-letting may prove injurious; for, if the pulse, instead of being full, high, and tense, should be low, weak, and soft, it will be expedient to excite rather than lower the vis vitæ; and cordials, in this case, will be the best remedies to resolve the inflammation.

The truth of this has been frequently remarked in pleuritic, peripneumonic, and other inflammatory complaints, where the cooling methods have been too far insisted on: the powers of nature and the circulation being too much weakened, the inflammatory cause could not be duly concocted or critically expelled the body; sweat, expectoration, and the other salutary excretions, have been checked; convulsions, deliria, and the symptoms of the low nervous fever, have come on; and, unless nature can be properly supported by the warm and generous medicines, she inevitably sinks under the weight of the disease.

§. 22. In fevers great caution and judgment are required to bleed with safety, as innumerable patients have been destroyed by an injudicious use of the evacuation. In large cities, and London in particular, the febrile diseases will not in general require the lancet, as they mostly verge either upon the low

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low nervous or the putrid kind; consequently are to be attempted by cordials, and not by antiphlogistics. In the country, where the inhabitants are generally more robust and plethoric, as their fevers are for the most part of the inflammatory kind, evacuations will become necessary, lest the symptoms should run so high as to prove immediately injurious to life; but in truth, in London we must not be too free with the lancet, as great inconveniences will ensue. It is to be feared, that the practice is in much more general use than of general advantage.

§. 23. In the diseases from a weakened and a relaxed state of the solids, such as dropsies, leucophlegmatix, cachexies, fluor albus, hysterical and hypocondriacal affections, and nervous complaints in general, blood-lettings are manifestly injurious, and contradict the general intentions of cure; as in these cases the blood is for the most part much attenuated and dissolved, and the actions of the vessels too weak and impaired.

§. 24. In the diseases from a spontaneous gluten, or a pituitous lentor in the vessels and viscera, blood-letting can be rarely required, as in general they owe their origin to a weak state of the primæ viæ, or to a weakened circulation from too rigid a state of the vessels, the effects of age; and, as these are maladies that are not to be remedied by

by an evacuation of this kind, it is certainly unnecessary to exhaust the blood and strength of the patient in any case where we can propose so little advantage; and hence, in the pituitous apoplexy, and, its usual consequence, the hemiplegia, or palsy, — as well as in the jaundice, and all other diseases from viscidities, — we rather hurt than benefit the patient by drawing away blood. Even in the peripneumonia notha, or humoral asthma, provided there should be no tendency to inflammation, or indeed in consumptive coughs, it is much to be doubted whether those advantages are to be reaped from blood-letting as have been generally imagined, at least my own observations have not convinced me of it; for, though I can readily grant that the respiration has been easier and freer for some hours after the operation, which indeed must necessarily follow from a depletion of the vessels in general, of consequence of the lungs likewise, yet in a day or two the dyspnoea will return with aggravated violence, frequently attended with swelled legs and other symptoms, from an impoverished state of the fluids. Nor does it appear that frequent blood-lettings in a confirmed consumption are of that service we should be induced to believe from so great an authority as that of Dr. Mead; as for the most part they only tend to weaken the patient, and hasten him to his end.

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§. 25. In the diseases from a putrescent acrimony or spontaneous putrefaction of the humours, such as the sea-scurvy, and the like, an evacuation of blood will be manifestly prejudicial, and can answer no good purpose.

§. 26. In short, in all cases from a relaxed state of the solids, a dissolved state of blood, and a weak, languid, circulation, blood-letting must be avoided, as encreasing all the symptoms, and contrary to all the intentions of cure.

FORMULÆ

FORMULÆ
MEDICAMENTORUM:

OR, A

COMPENDIUM

OF THE

MODERN PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

FORMULARY
MEDICAMENTORUM

OF THE
COMPREHENSIVE
MODERN PRACTICE OF PHYSIC

FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM.

OF A PLETHORA.

THE diseases from a plethora have been supposed to owe their origin to a præternatural fulness and distension of the sanguineous vessels, from too great and increased a quantity of the blood and juices in general; but, upon a more minute enquiry, it will perhaps appear more probable, that the phænomena in plethoric cases will depend upon a superabundance of the fibrous crassamentum, or thicker parts of the blood, in proportion to the serous, or thinner. From an excess in the quantity of the fibrous parts, the blood, becoming too thick and dense, can with difficulty be circulated through the small and minute capillary vessels, or propelled from the extremities of the venal into the arterial system; whence a distension and dilatation of the arteries, an impediment

to the free, easy, and ready, circulation of the blood, an increased resistance to the force and action of the heart, ruptures of the vessels, (especially in those parts where they are most fine and tender, as in the brain and lungs,) obstructions, compressions, perverted secretions and excretions, hæmorrhages, vertigos, apoplexies, and even death itself.

The predisposing causes to a plethora are a good constitution and a sound and strong state of the vessels and viscera, more especially if a greater quantity of nutritious aliments should have been indulged in than suffice for the support and nourishment of the body, or if a natural or an accustomed artificial evacuation of blood should have been suppressed or neglected.

The curative intention will consist in depleting the vessels and attenuating the dense rich blood; and this can only be effected by copious blood-lettings; lenient purgatives, the volatile and neutral salts, and plenty of warm diluting liquors, may likewise be given to advantage.

OF INFLAMMATION and INFLAM- MATORY AFFECTIONS in general.

IN the beginning of a febrile inflamma-
tory disease, the pulse is quickened; and
soon becomes full, tense, and hard, beyond
its natural state; an evident indication of an
increased velocity of the blood's motion, and
of the *vis vitæ* being enforced beyond its
due bounds.

This can only happen from an irritation,
more or less general, of the fibrillæ of the
vessels, and is brought on by some cause acting
as a stimulus.

The causes may be aptly divided into ex-
ternal and internal.

The external or mechanical causes are va-
rious; such as wounds, bruises, a thorn, or
any foreign substance, pushed into and lodged
in the flesh, and the like.

But, as inflammatory diseases oftentimes
attack the animal machine, when not only
no such external causes appear, but also when
no such particular similar causes can be assign-
ed, or even supposed to happen to the internal
parts, we are therefore obliged to have re-
course to a deeper research, in order to ex-

4 OF INFLAMMATION, &c.

plore a cause both sufficiently general and adequate to such effects. And this general cause is perhaps no other than an obstructed perspiration, or a stoppage of the cutaneous excretion by cold, which generally proves the occasional cause of our internal inflammatory and other acute febrile complaints.

Every inflammation must either be terminated by resolution, suppuration, or gangrene. Of these, resolution is by much the most eligible and desirable event, and ought by all means to be promoted; especially if it should happen in an internal part, or any of the viscera.

To procure this desirable termination by resolution, our first attempt must be to reduce the febrile impetus to proper bounds, and to remove, or at least to diminish, the cause of the disease, and abate the increased oscillatory contractions of the vessels; to effect which, blood-letting, especially in the beginning, is one of the most powerful means, and must be repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms and violence of the fever.

Afterwards, to promote the excretions and expel the cause of the inflammation, the reguline preparations will prove highly beneficial, and claim the preference to all other medicines. It will be best to give them in
such

OF INFLAMMATION, &c. 3

such doses as will gently puke the patient, and repeat them at the distance of twelve or sixteen hours, for once, twice, or at most three times.

No. I.

R Tartar. emetic. gr. β . ad gr. j β .

Calc. antimonii $\varnothing$ β .

M. ft. pulv.

Vel R Regul. antimonii.

Nitri. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ pondera æqualia, separatim in pulverem trita probe miscantur, deinde gradatim injiciatur mixtura in crucibulum leviter candens; materia ab igne remota aqua bulliente abluatur, & in pulverem subtilissimum reducatur.

R Pulv. ut sup. $\varnothing$ β . ad 3 β .

Mercurii corallini gr. i.

M. ft. pulv.

In the above preparation it is immaterial whether the regulus, crocus, or glass, of antimony should be made use of.

In the intermediate time,

No. II.

R Sal. absinth. $\varnothing$ i.

Suc. limon. 3 β .

Aq. pur. 3 i.

C 5

Aq.

6 OF INFLAMMATION, &c.

Aq. Alexit. spt.

Syr. croci, āā ʒi.

M. ft. haust. 6ta, quaq. hor. sumend.

Adde pro re nata nitri ʒʒ. ad ʒi.

Vel spt. nitri dulc. ʒʒ. ad ʒi.—vel

Vin. ipecacoanh. gtt. xx. ad lx.

If the patient should be constive, and the belly should not be opened by the above, it will be necessary to procure a stool, either by an emollient laxative clyster or an eccoprotic purgative.

No. III.

R Decoct. com. ʒviiij.

Elect lenitiv.

Ol. olivar. āā ʒi.

Vin. antimonial. ʒij.

M. ft. enema.

Vel R Aq. tepid. ʒʒ.

Sapon. moll. ʒʒ.—M.

No. IV.

R Sal cathartic. Glaub. ʒvj. ad ʒj.

Manna ʒʒ. solv. in aq. pur. ʒijʒ.

Adde

Tinct. cardamom. ʒj.

M. ft. haust.

Vel R Tartar. solubil. ʒiiij.

Mannæ ʒʒ. solv. in aq. fontan.

ʒijʒ. Adde

Aq.

OF INFLAMMATION, &c.

7

Aq. cinnam. spt. 3j.

M. ft. haust.

Vel R Infus. sence limoniæ. ʒiij.

Sal C. C. vol. 9 ʒ.

Tinct. cardamon. 3 ʒ.

Mannæ, ʒiij.

Solve ut ft. haust.

Vel R Emuls. com. ʒvj.

Mannæ, ʒj.

Tart. solub. ʒiij.

Spt. nitri dul. 3j.

Ft. apozem. sum. ʒiiij. omni vel

secunda quaque hora donec satis purga-
verit.

When the pulse is lowered by the evacua-
tions, the sal corn. cerv. may be given to
advantage in doses of 15 grains or a scruple,
either in the saline draught, No. 11. or joined
with a solution of sperma cæt. which tends to
blunt its acrimony and render it more palata-
ble. Towards the end of the disease, if the
pulse should flag, the free use of blisters will
be advisable, and the antiphlogistic regimen
must be changed for the warm cordials. To
the salt of hartshorn may be added the confect.
cardiac. castor, contrayerva, camphor, saf-
fron, and the like (see Nervous Fever); as the
indications will now consist in supporting the
powers of nature, and exciting the vis vitæ,
in order to bring about the coction and ex-
pulsion of the febrile fomes.

8 OF INFLAMMATION, &c.

Topical applications, such as fomentations, cataplasms, liniments, and the like, will become useful in relaxing the tension, and abating the increased oscillatory contractions of the vessels.

No. v.

℞ Flor. chamæmeli
Capit. papav. alb. contus. āā ʒij.
Aquæ pur. ℥iiij.
Leviter coque et cola pro fotu tepide
usurpand.

Cataplasms of bread and milk, with oil of roses, or ointment of elder, may be applied to the part, and renewed morning and evening; or the following may be substituted:

No. vi.

℞ Hord. Gallic. ʒj.
Sem. lini, ʒij. tere simul et coq.
ex lact. vaccin. ʒvj. vel ʒviiij. ad de-
bitam consistentiam, adde unguent. flor.
sambuci q. s.

No. vii.

℞ Ol. amygdalar.
Spt. salis ammoniac. āā ʒj.
M. ft. lin.

Vel ℞ Ol. amygd. unguent. simp. āā ʒj.

Camphor.

OF INFLAMMATION, &c.

9

Camphor. ʒij.

Solv. ut ft. lin.

To recruit the strength of the patient, the remedies to be proposed for the cure of weakened and relaxed solids will be advisable.

CONVULSIONS

CONVULSIONS and SPASMS.

AN involuntary or morbid contraction of any muscle, or muscular part, is called a convulsion.

This can only happen from an increased and irregular determination of the nervous influence into the muscles of the affected parts; which is owing either to an irritation in the encephalon itself, or upon some other part of the nervous system; also to passions of the mind; to inanition, or an emptiness of the vessels from profuse evacuations; or to a weakness and laxity of the nervous and muscular systems.

Spasmodic complaints are sometimes attended with pain, at others not.

A spasmodic is to be distinguished from an inflammatory pain by an attention to the pulse and the nature and effects of the pain itself. **The pulse, in an inflammation,** is always quicker than natural, and generally full, hard, and tense; the pain, likewise, is æquable, throbbing, and unremitting: but, in a spasmodic affection, the pulse is often a natural one, and the pain is mitigated at short intervals, and returns more violently by fits.

In painful spasms opiates claim the first place, and should be given in large and frequently-repeated doses.

No.

CONVULSIONS, &c.

11

No. VIII.

℞ Confect. paulin. ʒ℥.

Castor. mosch. aa ʒ℥.

Syr. croci q. s. ut ft. bol. 6ta, quæque hor. vel pro re nata sumend. — Or a grain or two, or in some cases even three, of opium, may be given at a dose, and repeated as often as necessary. Clysters, made of broth, or the like, with two or three drachms of the tinct. thebaic. will sometimes be highly useful. Blisters and sinapisms are often serviceable, more especially in such convulsive complaints as are not attended with great pain; in which case likewise the foetids and antispasmodics may be used to advantage.

Assafoetida may be given from ʒ℥. to ʒ℥.

Ammoniacum, ʒj. to ʒ℥.

Castor. ʒ℥. to ʒij.

Camphor. gr. v. to ʒj.

Musk, ʒ℥. to ʒ℥.

Oleum animale, gtt. vi. to xv.

Volatile salts, ʒ℥. to ʒj.

Salt and oil of amber, do.

Valerian, ʒj. to ʒij.

Strengtheners and bracers; the bark and steel.

In general, if we can remove the cause, the effect will cease.

WEAKENED

WEAKENED and RELAXED SOLIDS.

TH E causes of relaxed solids, or a weakened habit of body, may be comprehended under five classes; and will either depend upon,

First, A defect in nutrition, either from improper food or an insufficient quantity thereof; or upon an inertia and weakness of the digestive powers.

Secondly, A languid circulation, or too weak an application of the parts of one fibre to another, from a defect of muscular motion.

Thirdly, Great and profuse discharges, either by spontaneous, or accidental, or artificial, evacuations; and this either of the blood itself, or any of the excretions preternaturally increased.

Fourthly, Passions of the mind, or too close an attention to any particular object, especially if joined with a sedentary inactive life. Or,

Fifthly, An over distraction or distension of the fibres and solids of any part of the body, so that they are not again able to recover their tone.

The symptoms from relaxed solids are such as must evidently result from an impaired and debilitated state and action of the several organs and functions of the body. From a
weakened

weakened state of the stomach and primæ viæ, loss of appetite, indigestion, flatulencies, and acidities. From a debilitated action of the circulating powers of the heart and vascular system, a languid circulation, an increased secretion from the weakened organs, and an impeded absorption; whence palpitations of the heart, shortness of breath, a general indolence and weariness, obstructions, fluor albus, hæmorrhages, a bloated countenance, and dropsical swellings. And, from a weakened state of the nervous system, extreme lowness and dejection of spirits, tremblings, spasms, and the like.

The cure may be comprised under five heads; and may be attempted,

First, By diet.

Secondly, By exercise of body.

Thirdly, By bracing and strengthening medicines, the austere and astringent vegetables and minerals.

Fourthly, By topical applications, the cold bath, the proper application of bandages, and the like.

Fifthly, By lessening or removing the distracting or distending cause.

A proper diet for debilitated and weakened people may be prepared from milk, eggs, decoctions of bread, jellies, broths, and the like.

The

14 WEAKENED SOLIDS.

The white and yolk of a new-laid egg, well beaten together, may be diluted with half a pint of milk, seasoned with spice and sweetened with sugar to the taste of the patient.

Panadas, prepared from bread, biscuit, or Dutch rusks, with sugar and Rhenish wine, or lemon and orange juice, are agreeable and useful.

The beef tea, as it has been called, is a pleasant and proper liquor. It may be prepared as follows: cut a pound of the lean part of a buttock of beef into very thin slices; add to it a quart of water; put it over a quick fire, let it boil five minutes, take off the rising scum, and decant the clear liquor for use.

The bracing, strengthening, medicines, which most powerfully conduce and are best adapted to the cure of a relaxed state of the solids, are as follow:

Iron or steel, and its preparations.

The vitriolum e cupro, or vitriolum coeruleum of the shops.

The Peruvian bark.

The cortex quercus, or oak-bark.

Allum.

The acid spirit, or oil of vitriol.

The terra japonica.

The sanguis draconis, and

Most of the aromatic bitters.

The

WEAKENED SOLIDS.

The Pyrmont, Spa, Bath, Tunbridge,
and other chalybeate, waters.

No. ix.

R Infus. amar. simp. ʒj β.

Vin. chalybeat. ʒ. β.

Spt. lavend. comp. ʒj.

M. ft. haust. hor. xj. matut. et 5ta
P. M. sumend.

R Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒβ.

Colcoth. vitrioli

Limat. chalyb. recent. āā ʒ β.
vel gr. xv.

Spec. aromatic. gr. vj. syr. simp.
q. s. ut ft. bol. man. et vesp. sumend.

R Conf. cort. aurant. ʒ β.

Limatur. chalyb. ʒj.

Zedoar.

Spec. aromatic. āā gr. vj.

Syr. e cort. aurant. q. s. ut ft. bol.
man. et vesp. sumend.

R Conf. absynth. maritim. ʒj.

Flor. martial. ʒ β.

Pulv. ari comp. ʒij.

Syr. e cort. aurant. q. s. ut ft.
elect. sum. quantit. nuc. mosch. man.
et vesp.

R Sal chalyb. ʒj. calcinet. leni igne
in vase ferreo donec rubescere incipiat,
super

WEAKENED SOLIDS.

super affund. dum adhuc calescit spt:
vini Gallic. ℥j. digerant per 3 vel 4 dies,
et cola pro usu. — Dos. ℥ij. vel ℥ss.
bis die.

℞ Tinct. saturnin. ℥j. sumend. gtt.
xxx. ad ℥ij. ter quaterve de die.

No. x.

℞ Vitrioli cœrulei, ℥ss.
Pulv. e succin. comp. ℥ij.
M. ft. pulv. — Dos. ℥ss. gr. xv.
vel ℥j. ter quaterve de die.

℞ Vitrioli cœrulei, ℥j.
Aq cinnamon. ten. ℥jss.
Solv. ut ft. tinct. — Dos. ℥ij. ad ℥vj.
ter quaterve de die.

No. xi.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j.
Flor. Balauft.
Zedoariæ
Cinnam. āā ℥jss.
Vin. rub. auster. ℥j.
Digere et cola. — Dos. ℥ij. ter quaterve
de die.

No. xii.

℞ Alumin.
Sang. dracon. āā gr. xij.
Rhabarb. gr. v. syr. simp. q. s. ut
ft. bolus quater de die sumend. su-
perbibend. tinct. rosar. ℥ij. vel ℥ij.

No.

WEAKENED SOLIDS.

17

No. xiii.

R Elix. vitriol. dulc. ʒij.

Tinct. amar. ʒvj.

M: capt. ʒj. vel ʒij. bis terve de die
ex vin. rub. vel vino medicat. No. xi.

R Elix. vitriol. acid. ʒij.

Tinct. japonic. ʒvj.

M. sumend. ut supra.

THE RICKETS.

THE rickets is a disease to which children alone are liable, from the fourth month to about the fifth or sixth year of their age; is owing to laxity; and brought on by the causes which have been assigned as productive of relaxed solids in general.

They may be distinguished by a general weakness, a relaxed and bloated countenance, a curvature of the bones, and an enlargement of their extremities.

The indications of cure will consist in strengthening the habit, and restoring to their tone or figure the parts that may have been vitiated or distorted.

As, from the relaxed state of the primæ viæ, a quantity of pituitous humours is for the most part lodged in the stomach and intestines, a few grains of ipecacuanha, as an emetic, may be administered; and now and then a gentle purge of rhubarb, with nutmeg, the elix. aloes, the tinct. sacra, or some other warm stomachic purgative. — But we are principally to depend upon the bracing strengthening regimen, chalybeates, the bark, the cold bath, and exercise of the body. The chalybeate preparations, No. ix. in proper doses, according to the age of the patient,

patient, will be extremely adviseable. — Or the *mars saccharatus* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, which is an elegant and agreeable form of a chalybeate for children, may be given, from a drachm to two, three or four times every day. — The infusion of the bark, No. xi. with or without the elixir of vitriol, will be useful; more particularly if any feverish heat or hectic symptoms should forbid the use of steel till their removal.

The distorted parts may be restored again to their figure by mechanical instruments of different kinds, adapted to counteract the traction of the muscles.

THE

THE DROPSY.

THE indications of cure in a dropsy will consist in removing the cause of the disease, in evacuating the waters effused into the several cavities, and in preventing a relapse, by strengthening the solids of the body and guarding against a future collection.

The waters are to be evacuated either by the natural emunctories or artificial outlets. The natural excretions are those by vomit, stool, urine, and sweat; the artificial are, by the operations of the empyema, the paracentesis, scarifications, and blisters.

Proper forms of Emetics.

No. XIV.

R Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. ℥j.
Tartar. emetic. gr. iij.
M. ft. pul. emetic.

R Vin. antimonial. ℥j℥.
Oxymel scillit. ℥℥.
M. ft. haust.

R Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. ℥℥.
Mercur. emetic. flav. gr. v.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut ft. bol.

A cordial

THE DROPSY.

21

A cordial opiate may be administered after the operation of the emetic.

HYDRAGOGUE CATHARTICS.

No. xv:

R Tinct. jalap.

Syr. de spin. cerv. āā ʒvj.

Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒjβ.

Tinct. aromatic. ʒj.

M. ft. haust.

R Scammonii, ʒβ.

Gum. guaiaci, ʒj. solut. vitell. ovi.

Add. Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒij.

—nuc. mosch. ʒij.

Syr. rosar. pallid. ʒj.

M. ft. haust.

R Elaterii, gr. j. ad gr. vj.

Sacchari, ʒβ.

Ol. junip. gtt. iij.

Cons. cynosbat. ʒj.

M. ft. bol.

R Jalap. ʒij.

Gum. gambog. gr. xij.

Zingib. ʒβ.

Syr. de spin. cerv. q. s. ut ft. bol.

R Rad. iridis lutei, q. v. contund. et
exprime succum.

Dos. ʒj. ad ʒβ. man. et vesp.

D

R Scammon.

THE DROPSY.

℞ Scammon. op. gr. xv. ad ʒß.
 Antimon crud.
 Chalyb. cum sulph. ppt. āā gr. xij.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut fr. bol. altern.
 dieb. sumend.

It may be useful in many places to sub-join camemel to the above purgatives; of which ʒß. or fifteen grains, may either be given in a bolus over night, or joined with the cathartic.

DIURETIC MEDICINES.

No. xvi.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥j.
 Sal. diuret. ʒj. vel sal. tartar. ʒvj.
 M. — Dof. ʒiiij. ter quaterve de die.

℞ Aq. pur. ʒjß.
 Sal. succin. vol. ʒj.
 Tinct. cantharid.
 Syr. croci, āā ʒi.
 M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

℞ Lac. ammoniac. ʒj.
 Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒß.
 Spt. nitri dulc. ʒiiij.
 Syr. balf. ʒiiß.
 M. ft. haust. 8va quaque hora sumend.

℞ Aq.

THE DROPSY.

23

℞ Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒj.
Aceti scillitic. ʒij.
Spt. lavend.
Syr. croci, āā ʒj.
M. ft. haust. ter die sumend.

℞ Pulv. scillar. ʒß.
Confect. Damocrat. ʒß.
Spec. aromat. gr. vj.
Syr. croci, q. s. ut ft. bol. hor. som.
fum.

℞ Limatur. cupri, gr. x.
Spt. vol. aromatic. ʒvj.
M. ft. tinct. cœrul. — Cap. gtt. xx.
ad ʒj. ter die vacuo stomach. ex syrup.
balsamic. vel melle.

℞ Suc. cinar. depurat. ℥ß.
Aq. raphani comp. ʒij.
Spt. nitri dulc. ʒvj.
M. — Cap. ʒij. vel ʒiij. ter die.

℞ Sem. dauci silv. ℥j.
Rad. enul. camp.
Bacc. junip.
Sem. anis. āā ℥ß.
M. ft. species infudend. in cerevisia
forti, cong. x. per mensem. — Dos.
℥ß. bis terve de die.

It is necessary, in hydropic cases, to
join the stimulating, acrid, and aromatic,
D 2 medicines,

medicines, with our diuretics: such are horse-radish, mustard-seed, pulv. ari comp. and the like; in order that the extravasated fluids may the more readily be absorbed and determined to the kidneys.

SUDORIFIC MEDICINES.

No. xvii.

R Pulv. rad. ipecacoanhæ, gr. iiij.
 Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.
 Sal. ammoniac. purificat. ℥j.
 Syr. croci, q. s. ut ft. bol. noct. hor.
 somni sumend. repetend. mane vel noct.
 sequent. ut opus erit.

R Tartar. emetic. gr. iij.
 Extract. thebaic. gr. ij.
 Gum. guaiaci, ℥j.
 Camphor. gr. iiij.
 Syr. croci, q. s. ut ft. bol. man. et
 vesp. sumend.

To strengthen the solids, and prevent a future collection and extravasation of the serous colluvies, the regimen and medicines, recommended for the remedy of weakened and relaxed solids, will be highly adviseable, and bid the fairest to answer the intention.

OF THE SPONTANEOUS MORBID
DEGENERACIES of the FLUIDS.

TH E fluids and humours of the body, from various causes, may become either acid, glutinous, or putrescent.

An acid acrimony prevails principally in the primæ viæ; and may derive its origin, either from too great a quantity of acescent food, or from a laxity and debility of the stomach and organs of digestion.

It is to be remedied by diet; by the antacid absorbent medicines; and by strengthening the primæ viæ, by which digestion may be hastened, and the aliments prevented from turning sour.

To cut off the acescent fomes, a diet which is of an opposite nature to an acid, prepared of flesh meats and the alcalescent vegetables, will be expedient and useful.

The acid is to be corrected and weakened, and its ill effects prevented, by those remedies which absorb and neutralise acids: such are the fixed and volatile alkalies, and the testacea.

26 DEGENERACIES of the FLUIDS.

No. XVIII.

℞ Julep. e creta, ʒij.
Tinct. cinnam. ʒj.
M. ft. haust.

℞ Test. ost. ppt.
Sacchar. āā ʒij.
Ol. cinnam. gtt. ij.
M. ft. pulv.—Dof. ʒj. bis terve de die.

If it should be judged necessary to procure
a stool at the same time,

℞ Magnes. alb. ʒij.
Rhabarb. ʒß.
Spec. aromatic. gr. ij.
M. ft. pulv. mane et vesp. vel pro re
nata sumend.

℞ Vin. aloetic. alcalin.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒvj.
M. ft. haust. mane et vesp. sumend.

But the greatest indication will consist
in strengthening the primæ viæ and haf-
tening digestion; by which the aliments
will be more quickly expelled from the sto-
mach, and prevented from becoming sour.
The others were only palliative and pre-
ventative; but this must prove the radical
cure.

DEGENERACIES of the FLUIDS. 27

If the stomach should be foul, and a sickness or nausea attend, an emetic may be given, and occasionally repeated, of ten or fifteen grains of ipecacuanha, or a decoction of the bulbous roots of the common daffodil, which is one of the mildest and most efficacious vomitories the whole *Materia Medica* affords. The stomach purgers, such as the aloetics and rhubarb, will likewise be useful. The *tinctura sacra*, the tincture of rhubarb, or the *vin. aloetic. alkal.* warmed with spirit of lavender, or some other aromatic, may be given, to an ounce, either in the morning, or at night at bedtime. The *elix. aloes* may be taken to half an ounce; and the *pil. Ruffi*, or the aromatic pill, to fifteen grains or a scruple. The bracing strengthening remedies will be likewise adviseable, particularly the preparations of iron, and also chalybeate waters; the bark, the *exilir of vitriol*, the stomachic bitters, and exercise of body. See No. ix. No. xi. and No. xiii.

D 4

A SPON-

A SPONTANEOUS GLUTEN, or a pituitous lentor, in the vessels and viscera, may derive its origin from viscid aliments and weak primæ viæ; or may be owing to a degeneracy of the humours themselves, from a weakened circulation, or too rigid a state of the vessels: the effects of age.

The cure is to be attempted by cutting off the fomes of the disease, expelling from the primæ viæ the ropy colluvies, attenuating the lentor of the blood, and strengthening the solids to prevent a relapse. — A proper diet, opposed to viscosity, will be necessary to cut short the morbid fomes: hence animal, and well fermented, and seasoned, foods, and spirituous liquors, may be moderately indulged in.

The faburra may be expelled from the primæ viæ by gentle emetics and stomachic purgatives, the aloetics and rhubarb.

The lentor of the fluids is to be attenuated by exciting the actions of the vessels upon their contents; by which means the circulation through their smaller branches will become brisker; the viscid particles resolved, and a due degree of fluxility being obtained,

DEGENERACIES of the FLUIDS. 29

obtained, the obstructions and pressures will be removed, and the vessels and organs cleared from the pituitous colluvies. For these purposes, the resolving, stimulating, acrid, and saponaceous, medicines, become useful.

The fixed and volatile alkaline salts.

The neutral salts. Soap.

Borax. Mercury.

Millepedes.

Cantharides.

Gum ammoniac.

— Assafoetid. Sagapenum.

Myrrh. Benzoin.

Mustard-seeds.

The roots of Madder,

Arum,

Birthwort,

Garlic,

Ginger,

Horse-radish,

Pellitory,

Squill,

Turmeric, and

Zedoary.

The weakened organs are to be strengthened by the bark, chalybeates, exercise of body, and the medicines that have been already recommended for the cure of relaxed solids.

30 DEGENERACIES of the FLUIDS.

A PUTRESCENT ACRIMONY or spontaneous putrefaction of the humours will arise from various causes. Such are too large a proportion of putrescent diet, as animal flesh, fish, fowl, &c. great and long-continued heat; an abuse of alkaline medicines, the fixed and volatile alkaline salts, soap, and the like; obstructed perspiration; a putrid fomes within the body, or a putrid halitus, or ferment, received ab extra.

The signs of putridity are, in general, as follow :

A pain and oppression in the stomach; a bitter taste in the mouth, or like that of rotten eggs; a foetid breath; thirst; a nausea, and vomiting of a putrid bilious fordes; and a putrid diarrhœa. Lassitude and weakness; a difficult respiration; a dissolved and broken crasis of the blood; petechiæ, or spots upon the skin; black and blue marks, resembling bruises; gangrenes; fungous and bleeding gums; and excretions of rotten blood from the stomach, intestines, and urinary passages.

For the remedy of a putrescent acrimony, we should first endeavour to come at and remove

DEGENERACIES of the FLUIDS. 31

move the cause. Thus, if too large a proportion of putrescent diet should have concurred to its production, aliments of an opposite quality will be by all means advisable; at least, either acids or acescents; the farinosa, boiled in water or milk; the summer tart fruits, and their acid juices, either crude or fermented, as wines, vinegar, and the like. It will be expedient likewise to evacuate the putrid humours by the several emunctories of the body: from the primæ viæ by emetics and cathartics, and from the blood by diuretics and sudorifics. At the same time we may correct the putrescency by acid and antiseptic medicines, or those which are known to resist putrefaction; such are the vegetable and mineral acids, and most astringents; the different species of barks; but above all, perhaps, the Peruvian bark. In short, by acid and antiseptic medicines, and counteracting the different causes which are productive of a putrid disposition in the animal fluids, we shall frequently remove disorders which have their origin from this cause.

THE SEA-SCURVY.

THE sea-scurvy is a disease the doctrine of which will be greatly illustrated by that of animal putrefaction, as it entirely depends upon a relaxed state of the solids and a putrid dissolution of the fluids.

The causes in general may be referred to improper aliment, moist air, and obstructed perspiration.

It may be distinguished by the torpor and listlessness to action, a fallow and bloated countenance, a general weakness, a difficulty of breathing, foetid breath; soft, spongy, rotten, and bleeding, gums; livid and black-and-blue spots upon the skin, swellings in the legs and contractions of the tendons, faintings, and often sudden death.

The cure may be divided in a two-fold manner:

The preventative cure, before the scorbutic symptoms have appeared to any considerable degree; and the actual cure, after the solids and fluids are affected by the scorbutic taint.

For

For the prevention of this disease, a warm, dry, pure, air, with a diet of easy digestion, consisting chiefly of a due mixture of animal and vegetable substances, with the summer tart fruits, and their acid juices, would, for the most part, prove sufficient.

For the cure, our attempts should be directed,

To counteract the causes of the disease :

To evacuate the scorbutic acrimony :

To strengthen and invigorate the solids, and correct the putrefactive diathesis of the fluids: And,

To provide for the relief of the symptoms.

The first intention will be answered by the means recommended for the prevention of the scurvy.

The second, by promoting the excretions by the skin and urine, for the gentle evacuation of the scorbutic acrimony ; which is to be effected by the acid, saline, antiscorbutic, and antiseptic, medicines.

The

THE SEA-SCURVY.

The third, by exercise of body, the cold bath, chalybeates, the bark, the mineral acids, and most antiseptics.

The fourth, by palliating the most urgent symptoms by their particular remedies.

OF

OF FEVERS IN GENERAL.

IN every fever the pulse becomes quicker than natural, and the functions of the body more or less impaired or vitiated.

The causes of fevers, then, will be such as by their irritation can quicken the circulation, and excite spasmodic contractions in the several parts of the body. And

These we may distinguish in a twofold manner: into general and particular.

The general or epidemic causes of fevers are such as may affect a whole country, city, or family; and, for the most part, depend upon some putrescent or infectious particles lodged in the air, or upon its manifest qualities, such as its heat or coldness, its moisture or driness, and the like.

The particular causes of fevers, or such as will affect individuals only, we may refer to three classes. As,

1. To a purulent fomes within the body, from confined matter, the consequence of suppurations.

2. To

THE SEA-SCURVY.

The third, by exercise of body, the cold bath, chalybeates, the bark, the mineral acids, and most antiseptics.

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1. To a purulent fomes within the body, from confined matter, the consequence of suppurations.

2. To

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2. To a putrescent acrimonious state of the juices, from a putrid fomes of any kind. And,

3. To obstructed perspiration:

From the first class, fevers of the hectic and colliquative kinds will derive their origin; from the second, fevers of the putrid or malignant kind; and, from the third class, or obstructed perspiration, according to the habit of body and constitution of the patient, either the acute inflammatory, the low nervous, the rheumatic, or the intermittent, fever.

The curative indications, in fevers in general, may be reduced to three.

The first, to correct and expel the cause, which, by its irritation, had given rise to the fever.

The second will depend upon a proper management and regulation of the powers of nature; that the febrile impetus should not prevail beyond due bounds, or too much flag, for the proper coction of the febrile matter.

The third will consist in providing for the relief and mitigation of the most urgent symptoms.

It

OF FEVERS IN GENERAL. 37

It has been a long-received maxim in physic, that, if the cause is removed, the effects will cease. Our first attempts, then, in fevers, should be directed to correct or expel the cause of the disease. Hence, if a purulent or putrescent fomes in the habit should have given rise to the symptoms, they are to be removed or corrected by their particular antidotes. But, as the cause, by far the most frequent, depends upon obstructed perspiration, it becomes a matter of moment, in the cure of fevers, to restore the excretion, and expel the retained acrimonious humours which had occasioned the disease.

For this purpose, especially in the beginning of a febrile complaint, the preparations of antimony (see No. 1. page 5.) exceed any remedy we are as yet acquainted with, and often tend to the speedy removal of the disease.

The second indication, viz. that of regulating properly the febrile impetus, will become a matter of moment in the cure of fevers; as the disease itself, rightly moderated, and restrained within proper bounds and limitations, is the best remedy for the coction and expulsion of the morbid cause; for art can only avail in regulating properly the powers of life and the circulation, that the febrile impetus may not so much prevail as, by the increased circulation, to prove fatal to the body;

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body ; or, on the contrary, that the powers of nature may not so much languish and flag, that there should be wanting the necessary degree of fever for the proper coction and expulsion of the irritating fomes. To lower the impetus of a fever, evacuations, and the remedies recommended pag. 5, 6, 7, will be adviseable. To promote and increase it, the warm, cordial, stimulating, and heating, medicines ; the aromatics of different kinds ; saffron, castor, camphor, wine, and the like. See Nervous Fever.

The symptoms the most frequent and troublesome in fevers are as follow :

In the beginning, a sense of coldness and shivering succeeded by heat ; a nausea and vomiting ; thirst, anxiety, a diarrhœa, petechiæ, profuse sweatings, watchings, delirium, comatose affections, and convulsions.

These, as being the effects of the fever, as that is abated, will frequently cease ; but, if they should require any particular cure, are to be attempted by removing and weakening the cause which had produced them.

The symptoms in fevers will depend either upon an inflammatory or a spasmodic affection of the several organs, a quickened circulation, or too dense and viscid a state of the fluids.

The

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The COLDNESS and SHIVERING, which for the most part accompany the fever at its first onset, will be owing to a spasmodic stricture of the small or capillary vessels. The heat, which succeeds, will depend upon the increased and quickened circulation, or, as is sometimes the case in the putrid fever, upon an intestine motion or putrescent fermentation in the blood and juices.

As heat generally succeeds the shivering and coldness, it is not often that the cold fit will require a particular cure. If any medicine should be necessary, some gently-stimulating cordial, such as a little warm wine, with some suitable aromatic, may be expedient.

The heat is to be mitigated by abating and removing its cause. If from an increased circulation, by evacuations and antiphlogistics. See No. I. II. III. IV. p. 5, 6, 7. If from a putrid cause, by antiseptic and gently-diaphoretic medicines: such are the vegetable and mineral acids, the neutral salts, the bark, with proper cordials, and the like.

A NAUSEA and VOMITING will be owing either to an acrimonious, putrid, bilious, matter, or sordes, collected in the stomach and primæ viæ, vellicating their coats and irritating to excretion; or to slight convulsive motions, excited in the stomach and neighbouring

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bouring viscera by a determination of the febrile cause to these parts. They are best relieved by an emetic, either the antimonial powder, No. 1. or a few grains of ipecacuanha; afterwards, Riverius's antiemetic draught may be given to advantage.

No. xix.

℞ Sal. absinth. ʒj.
Succ. limon. ʒß.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒj.
Sacchar. ʒß.
M. ft. haust. 4ta quaque hora sumend.

Vel ℞ Corall. rub. ppt. ʒß.
Succ. limon. ʒij.
Aq. menth. simp. ʒj.
— cinnam. sp. ʒij.
Syr. simp. ʒj.—M.

To these may be added a few drops of liquid laudanum, or a warm cordial aromatic, as occasion may require.

An ANXIETY may be occasioned by any cause which can impede the circulation through the lungs, and prevent the free egress of the blood from the ventricles of the heart. This then will depend either upon an inflammatory or a spasmodic affection of the lungs. When inflammation is the cause, the antiphlogistic regimen will be necessary. See Inflammation.

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flammation. But, when owing to spasms, the warm, cordial, and antispasmodic, medicines, with blisters and sinapisms, will be most expedient.

No. xx.

R Castor. gr. xv.

Croci, gr. v.

Sal. succin. vol. gr. vij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut ft. bol. 4ta vel
5ta quaque hora sumend. superbibend.
jul. sequent. coch. iiij.

R Julep. e camphor.

— e mosch. āā ℥iiij.

Spt. vol. foetid. ℥ij.—M.

A DIARRHOEA, in fevers, may be owing to various and different causes: either to acrimonious and putrid sordes collected in the stomach and primæ viæ, which, descending into the intestines, irritate to excretion and a discharge of their contents; or to a determination into the intestines of some of the most acrimonious or putrescent particles of the fluids, which should pass off by the other outlets, as the skin or kidneys; or, again, it may be sometimes critical; in which case it will often prove salutary, and ought not to be suddenly checked. — For the relief of this symptom, an emetic of ipecacuahna will be adviseable; and this, unless in case of extreme weakness,

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weakness, may be given at any time or in any stage of the fever. The opiate, astringent, and cordial diaphoretic, remedies, to allay the irritation, and divert the flow of humours to the skin, will be likewise necessary; and may be taken by the mouth, or, as is frequently found more efficacious, injected by the anus clysterwise.

No. XXI.

R Confect. cardiac. ℥j.
Theriac. andromach. gr. xv.
Pulv. rad. contrayerv. ℥ss.
Ol. cinnam. gtt. j.
Syr. croci, q. s. ut ft. bol. 6ta quaque
hora sumend.

R Elect. e scord. ℥ss.
Rad. serpentar. ℥iij.
Coquent. ex aqua fontan. q. s. ad co-
latur. ℥vij.
Add. Tinct. cinnamon. ℥j.
Ft. mist. sumend. coch. iij. 6ta quaque
hora mediis inter bolos intervallis.

No. XXII.

R Cort. granator.
Flor. balaust. āā ℥jss.
Coq. ex aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur.
℥vj.
Add. Elect. e scord. ℥iij.
Tinct. japonic. ℥ss.
M. ft. enema pro re nata injiciend.

The

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The PETECHIÆ, or EXANTHEMATA, which so frequently break out upon the skin in febrile diseases, may be either critical or symptomatical. In the small-pox, and other eruptive maladies, the fever is frequently critically terminated by the eruption; but, in many other cases, as in the malignant fever, and the like, they appear as symptoms only, and neither lessen nor increase the disease.

For the remedy of petechiæ in general, it will rarely happen that any particular regimen or method will be required distinct from the fever itself; as the whole that will be required is properly to moderate the febrile impetus, and as the fever abates the petechiæ will gradually disappear.

PROFUSE SWEATINGS may be either critical or symptomatical. If not critical, they often prove very injurious, by weakening the patient, and depriving the blood of its thinner and more aqueous parts.

A SYMPTOMATICAL sweating may acknowledge a twofold cause; and depends either upon too encreased and rapid a circulation, or upon too relaxed a state of the solids, and a thinness and a dissolution of the fluids. Hence, at the latter end of a fever, in a weakened habit, colliquative sweats will frequently come on, which tend greatly to

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to sink the patient, and impede his recovery.

If an increased circulation, in the beginning of a fever, should have given rise to this symptom, blood-lettings and antiphlogistics have proved the best remedies to restrain the excretion; but, in the colligative sweats which happen at the latter end of a low fever, the tonic and bracing medicines are the only ones to be depended upon, and in particular the bark and its several preparations.

NO. XXIII.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj. coq. ex aq. fontan. ℥j℥. ad ℥j. sub finem coctionis addend.

Cort. cinnam. ʒj℥. vel macis ʒj.

℞ Colatur. ʒj℥.

Tinct. cort. Peruv. simp. ʒij.

Alumin. gr. vj.

Vel Elix. vitriol. acid. gtt. xx.

Syr. croci, ʒj.

M. ft. haust. quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumend.

WATCHINGS, or want of rest, in fevers, are to be relieved in a twofold manner: by abating the cause of the restlessness, the irritation, and unusual contraction and tension of the meninges and nervous

OF FEVERS IN GENERAL. 45

vous fibrillæ of the brain; or by administering those medicines which allay irritation, and which we know would be productive of sleep in a healthy body. For this intention, opiates, in various forms, should seem to claim the first place; though sometimes the sal sedativum Hombergii, the native salt of borax, from ℥ss. to ℥ij. will answer extremely well this intention.

No. xxiv.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥jss.

—Alex. spt. ʒj.

Castor. ℥ss.

Confect. Damocratis, ℥ij.

Syr. croci, ʒj.

M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

The sedative salt may be prepared either by sublimation or crystallization.

No. xxv.

℞ Boracis, ʒix. super affund. aq. fontan. ʒss.

Ol. vitrioli, ʒij.

Ft. sublimatio. — Or the borax may be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water; and, the oil of vitriol being added, the mixture is to be evaporated till thin plates appear upon the surface, then set by to crystallize.

E

A COMA,

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A COMA, or constant drowsiness and inclination to sleep, may be occasioned by every cause which can compress the brain and prevent the nerves from properly exerting their influence in the production of the animal actions: such as a fizy inspissation of the blood, obstructing or stagnating in the brain or its meninges; an extravasated fluid, a purulent matter, or pituitous lentor, collected in the cavities, substance, or coverings, of the brain; also a spasmodic stricture of the dura and pia mater, and their appendages, impeding the free circulation of the fluids through the vessels in the encephalon.

For the relief of comatose affections, we may in general observe, that the volatile, stimulating, cephalic medicines, with blisters and sinapisms, will most avail.

Under some circumstances, emetics and purgatives may be useful.

A DELIRIUM, in fevers, may be owing to an unequal or interrupted circulation through the brain and its meninges, and an irregular distribution of the nervous influence. This effect, in the different species of fevers, will arise from different causes: as, in the acute fever, it will depend upon an inflammatory irritation; and, in the low nervous fever, upon spasmodic affections in the encephalon, principally perhaps the coverings

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verings of the brain; or again, a delirium sometimes arises from an affection of the stomach, and sordes collected there; sometimes also from weakness.

A DELIRIUM is to be removed by abating the cause. If from inflammation, or too increased an impetus of the circulation, by blood-lettings and the antiphlogistic regimen. If from spasms, and too languid a circulation, which indeed is the most frequent cause, it will be expedient to keep up the circulation, and resolve the spasms, by the cordial, cephalic, and antispasmodic, remedies; musk, castor, camphor, saffron, assafoetida, and the like; but, above all, by sinapisms and blisters.

Applicet. epispastic. capiti.

No. xxvi.

℞ Mosch. oriental. gr. xv.

Croci, gr. v.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒß.

Syr. croci, q. s. ut ft. bol. sexta
quaque hora sumend. superbibend. jul.
sequent. coch. iiij.

℞ Julep. e camphor. ʒiiij.

Aq. cinnamon. ten. ʒiiij.

Spt. vol. foetid. ʒij.

Syr. simp. ʒiiij.—M.

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No. xxvii.

R Mic. panis alb. ℥iiij.

Lact. vaccin. ℥vj. vel quantum
sufficit; coquent. ad debitam consist-
tentiam, sub finem addend.

Pulv. sem. sinapios ℥j. ad ℥j℔.

M. ft. cataplasma. totis pedibus appli-
cand. post xij. horas renovand.

Sometimes, where a delirium is unattend-
ed with a stupor, opiates may be of use; and,
when an affection of the stomach should have
given rise to this symptom, a vomit will be
the best remedy.

CONVULSIONS, and twitchings of the
tendons, the almost constant attendants in
the last stage of the fever, will depend upon
some irritation, or injury done to the brain or
its coverings, from preceding inflammations,
suppurations, and the like; also upon extreme
weakness from inanition. The causes of de-
liria and pervigilia may likewise prove the oc-
casion of convulsions, which indeed gene-
rally attend or succeed to these symptoms,
when violent or of long duration. For the
relief of convulsive affections, see No. viii.
pag. 10, 11. Musk, castor, assafoetida, and
the like, with the warm cordial stimulants,
will bid the fairest to answer the intention.

A blister to the head likewise will have its
advantages, and be preferable to the common
methods of blistering the extremities.

OF

OF AN
ACUTE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

TH E predisposing causes of an acute inflammatory fever are those which strengthen and brace up the solids, and induce a sizey inspissation of the fluids. Hence a robust and plethoric habit will ever be most obnoxious to inflammatory indispositions; whilst, on the contrary, in the weakly and infirm, the circulation cannot readily be worked up to such a pitch as is requisite to constitute a disease of the inflammatory kind.

The occasional causes of the acute fever are analogous to those which have been recited as productive of inflammation, pages, 3, 4; as there seems to be no other difference between the partial and general fever, than that, in the one, a particular organ is more immediately affected; in the other, the disease is general throughout the habit; and, in each, cold, or obstructed perspiration, is almost the only occasional cause.

It may be judged of from the constitution of the patient; a quick, full, and tense, pulse, and other symptoms of inflammation; great heat and thirst, and acute pains in the head, back, and limbs.

50 OF THE ACUTE FEVER.

The cure of an inflammatory fever will be greatly illustrated by what has been already observed, concerning the cure of inflammation in general, pages 5, 6, 7.

It will be requisite to lower the circulating powers, and to moderate properly the febrile impetus. This is to be effected by evacuations and antiphlogistics. The antimonial powder, No. 1. will much avail at the first attack of the disease. The cooling diaphoretics, and neutral salts, with plenty of diluting drinks, to promote a gentle diaphoresis, will be advisable; and about the eighth or ninth day a salutary crisis will most frequently happen, by sweat, turbid urine, and loose stools.

If at the latter end of the disease the pulse should flag, the antiphlogistic medicines must be discontinued, and the cordial regimen substituted.

If an intermission should happen, or even a remission, with gentle sweats and a turbid urine, the bark should be thrown in as our sheet-anchor.

OF THE
LOW NERVOUS FEVER.

A Disease diametrically opposite to the acute inflammatory is the low nervous fever, which happens from profuse evacuations, and to those of relaxed solids and dissolved watery fluids; the pulse, though quick, is here weak and low, the heat of body but little beyond the natural, and the symptoms in general of the spasmodic kind and independent of inflammation.

In the one, it becomes necessary to lower the impetus of the circulation by evacuations and antiphlogistics; in the other the warm, cordial, stimulating, medicines, are by all means adviseable, to excite the *vis vitæ*, and promote such a degree of fever as may suffice for the expulsion and concoction of the febrile fomes.

Evacuations of blood, and by stool, can then be of no service in the cure of a low fever. A gentle vomit in the beginning, and a breathing sweat throughout its continuance, will be useful.

A warm, light, nourishing, diet, and plenty of generous wine, will be expedient; with blisters and sinapisms for the relief of the symptoms.

52 OF THE NERVOUS FEVER.

The cordial diaphoretics, which have been found most efficacious, are saffron, castor, camphor, contrayerva, valerian and snake roots, musk, the warm aromatics, the Peruvian bark, cochineal, the volatile salts; the foetid ferulaceous gums, assafoetida, galbanum, sagapenum, and myrrh; the compound alexipharmic confections, confect. cardiac. confect. Damocratis, theriac. andromach. and the like.

No. xxviii.

℞ Castor. gr. xv.

Croci, gr. v.

Spec. aromatic. gr. iij.

Confect. alkermes, q. s. ut ft. bol.
sexta quaque hora sumend. superbibend.
julep. sequent. coch. iij. cujus etiam
capiat coch. iij. horis inter bolos mediis.

℞ Julep. e camphor,

————e moscho, āā ʒiiij. M.

Vel ℞ Aq. fontan.

— cinnam. ten. āā ʒvj.

Confect. cardiac. ʒβ.

Pulv. rad. contrayerv. ʒβ.

M. ft. haust, quarta quaque hora sumend.

To this may be added, as occasion may require, the opiate confections; the mithridate, or Venice treacle; and the volatile salts and spirits.

Towards

OF THE NERVOUS FEVER. 53

Towards the latter end of the disease, when gentle sweats break out, and the urine becomes turbid, the bark will be attended with great advantage, though there should not appear an intermission, or even a remission, of the disease.

No. xxix.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j. coq. ex aq. fontan. ℥j℥. ad ℥j. sub finem addend.

Rad. serpentar. ℥℥.

R Colatur. ℥ij.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥℥.

Syr. croci, ℥j.

M. ft. haust. quarta quaque hora sumend.

If there should be a regular intermission, the bark may be given in substance to ℥j. or its extract to ℥ij. every two or three hours, between the paroxysms.

OF AN
INTERMITTING FEVER.

FOR the remedy of an intermitting fever, the bark has been found the most sovereign medicine. It may be proper to premise to its use an emetic, or the gentle stomach-purgers, the aloetics, with rhubarb, and the like.

No. xxx.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ten.
— fontan. āā 3vij.
Pulv. cort. Peruv.
Syr. croci, āā 3j.
M. ft. haust.

The above draught may be taken, when the fever is off, every hour, second, third, or fourth, according to the distance of time which intervenes between the paroxysms.

If the bark should purge, a few drops of tinct. thebaic. may be added to each dose. If it should bind the belly, it may be necessary to add to it a little rhubarb.

Intermittents, according to the state of the air and constitution of the patient, will considerably vary. — Some have a tendency to the inflammatory, nay, will frequently degenerate

OF AN INTERMITTING FEVER. 55

degenerate into the acute continual, fever, especially if too hot a regimen has been used. If this should be the case, bleeding, with a gentle cooling purge, will soon reduce it to its former type; and here it may be necessary to give the bark in the common saline draught, No. II. or to join nitre with it, during the whole cure.

On the contrary, sometimes our intermittent will verge greatly upon the low or nervous fever; in which case it will be expedient to join the cordial aromatics, such as snake-root, contrayerva, myrrh, camphor, and the like, with the bark; and, if the solids should be greatly relaxed, warm chalybeates may likewise become highly adviseable. — Twelve drachms of bark generally suffice to put by the fit; afterwards ten or twelve doses more should be taken to prevent a return.

A variety of different medicines have been found to succeed in the cure of intermittents, though the preference has been given to the bark. The vitriolum coeruleum, or Roman vitriol, will often succeed extremely well: it may be given from a grain to two during the intermission, and repeated two, three, or four, times in twenty-four hours.

See No. x.

56 OF AN INTERMITTING FEVER.

Allum has likewise been recommended for this intention: it should be given to two drachms every morning, with twenty or thirty grains of nutmeg or snake-root, in half a pint of warm ale or barley-water.

OF THE
PUTRID MALIGNANT FEVER.

TH E causes of a putrid, malignant, jail, or hospital, fever, are such as can affect the blood and juices with a putrid or putrescent acrimony. Hence the causes which have been assigned, pages 30, 31, as productive of such a state of the fluids, may predispose to a disease of this kind: improper food, a moist and warm air, exhalations from corrupting animal and vegetable substances, or infectious miasmata from diseased bodies, and the like.

The symptoms in a putrid malignant fever are many of them similar to those in the low nervous fever; hence the two have by many been confounded as the same disease; but we may readily distinguish the one from the other by the signs of putrefaction, which always appear in the one, but are wanting in the other. The putrid fever, then, may be known by the sudden prostration of strength, foetid breath, extreme thirst, quick and weak pulse, aphthæ, or a gangrenous state of the fauces; petechiæ, of a dun, purple, or livid, colour; vibices, or black and blue marks resembling bruises; an efflorescence upon the
skin

58 OF THE MALIGNANT FEVER.

skin resembling the measles; and a putrid diarrhoea, with horribly offensive stools.

The cordial and antiseptic medicines have been found to succeed best in the cure; but, above all, the Peruvian bark, with the warm alexipharmics.

The following preparation has been recommended by Dr. Pringle as very efficacious.

No. xxxi.

℞ Rad. serpentar. virgin. contus.
Cort. Peruv. pulv. āā ℥ij. coq. in
Aq. fontan. ℔j. ad dimidiam;
Colaturæ add.
Aq. cinnam. ℥j℔.
Syr. e cort. aurant. ℥ij.
M. capiat coch. iiij. quarta vel sexta
quaque hora.

Dr. Huxham, for the same purposes, recommends an alexipharmic tincture of the bark.

No. xxxii.

℞ Cort. Peruv. opt. pulv. ℥ij.
Flavedin. aurant. hispal. ℥j℔.
Rad. serpentar. virg. ℥ij.
Crocī Anglican. ℥iiij.
Coccinel. ℥ij.
Spt. vini Gallic. ℥xx.
Ft. infusio clausa per dies aliquot, (tres
saltem

OF THE MALIGNANT FEVER. 59

saltem quatuorve,) deinde coletur. —

Dosis ʒj. ad ʒß. quarta, sexta, vel octava, quaque hora, cum elixir vitrioli, gtt. x. xv. vel xx. ex quovis vehiculo appropriato.

The tincture of roses may be taken plentifully as common drink.

The several symptoms are to be palliated by their particular remedies.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.

TH E rheumatism may be divided into two species, acute and chronic.

The acute rheumatism is to be remedied by a treatment greatly analogous to that which has been recommended in the acute fever, as its causes and events are nearly the same.

No. xxxiii.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥j℥.
 — alex spt. ℥j.
 Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℥℥. ad ℥j.
 Nitri gr. xv. ad ℥j.
 Syr. croci, ℥j.
 M. ft. haust. quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumend.

Vel ℞ Julep. e camphor.
 Aq. fontan. āā ℥j.
 Vin. antimonial. ℥j.
 Nitri gr. xv. ad ℥j.
 M. ft. haust. quinta quaque hora sumend.

In case of great pain, the following sudorific bolus may be taken at bed-time, and repeated every night as occasion may require.

No.

No. xxxiv.

℞ Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.
 Pulv. rad. ipecacoan. gr. iij.
 Nitri
 Tartar vitriolat. āā ʒβ.
 Syr. croci, q. s. ut ft. bolus.

Vel ℞ Sal. tartar. gr. xv.
 Pulv. rad. hellebor. alb.
 — liquorit. āā gr. vj.
 Extract. thebaic. gr. iij. ad v.
 M. ft. pulv.

Vel ℞ Ol. anisi, ʒjβ. ad ʒij.
 Sumat ex haustul. cujusvis liquor. superbibat etiam æger, ℥j. feri lact. vinos. tenuis, vel aquæ hord. vel alii alicujus potulenti diluent. donec copiose distuat sudor.

If the extremities should swell, and be very full of pain, leeches may be applied to the tumified parts. Warm attenuating cataplasms may likewise be applied to advantage.

No. xxxv.

℞ Farin. secalis, ℥j.
 Fermenti veter. acris, ʒiiij.
 Sal. commun. ʒij.
 Aq. tepid. q. s.

These, being wrought into a paste, should be wrapped round the part affected

as

RHEUMATISM.

as warm as can be, and renewed morning and evening.

This disease frequently, after some days, puts on the appearance of an intermittent. The bark, under these circumstances, becomes a sovereign remedy; and indeed, whether this should be the case or not, when plentiful sweats break out, and the urine deposits a copious sediment, the bark will by all means be adviseable, and cut short greatly the disease.

No. xxxvi.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒjʒ.

Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒʒ.

Tinct. cort. simp.

Syr. croci, āā ʒjʒ.

M. ft. haust. tertia vel quarta quaque hora sumend.

The chronic rheumatism is to be remedied by the heating, attenuating, sudorific, medicines.

No. xxxvii.

R Gum. guaiac. ʒj. (solv. vit. ovi)

Add. Aq. cinnam. ten.

— fontan. āā ʒvj.

Tinct. guaiac. vol. ʒj.

Syr. croci, ʒjʒ.

M. ft. haust. omni noct. hor. decubitus sumend.

Vel

Vel No. xxxviii.

℞ Mercurii calcinat. gr. j. ad gr. ij.
Vitri antimonii in pulv. quam subtiliff. redacti, gr. j. ad gr. jß.
Extract. thebaic. gr. ß.
Conf. cynosbat. q. s. ut ft. bol.
omni noct. hor. decubitus sumend.

℞ Pulv. ari comp. ʒß.
Rad. serpent. virg. ʒß.
Syr. croci, q. s. ut ft. bol. man.
et vesp. sumend.

The bark is here likewise useful.

No. xxxix.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒij.
Tinct. guaiaci vol.
Syr. croci, āā ʒj.
M. ft. haust. sexta vel octava quaque
hora sumend.

Opiates, in case of great pain, either in the acute or chronic rheumatism, may be joined to the other medicines.

Topical applications are often greatly serviceable: blisters to the pained parts, the volatile and saponaceous liniments, or a warm deobstruent plaster.

No.

No. XL.

℞ Emplast. com. cum gum. ʒj.

epispastic. ʒjß.

Gum. euphorbii pulv. ʒj.

M. ft. emplast, super alutam extendend.
et loco dolenti applicand.

The cure of the lumbago and sciatica may be understood from what has been observed as above.

The arthritis vaga, or scorbutic rheumatism, as Sydenham calls it, is to be relieved in the same manner.

THE

THE SMALL-POX.

IN the small-pox we may remark three different stages: viz. the first, or stage of eruption; the second, or stage of suppuration; and the third, the stage of exsiccation, or drying away of the pustules.

In the first stage, the symptoms are entirely analogous to those in a common fever, and are to be treated in a similar manner; hence, if it should have the appearance of an inflammatory fever, it is to be treated by evacuations and antiphlogistics. Vide pages 2, 3, 4. If of the low nervous fever, then with stimulants and cordials. Vide pages 47, 48, 51, 52, 53.

The whole secret then will consist in a due management of the vis vitæ and powers of nature; and after a few days the petechiæ will appear, and critically solve the first fever.

Sometimes a fever of the malignant kind will accompany the small-pox, with purple petechiæ, hæmorrhages, bloody urine, and the like. In this case, the astringent and cordial antiseptic regimen will be necessary: the bark, allum, and mineral acids. Vide pages 58, 59.

No.

No. XLI.

℞ Decoct. cort. cum serpentar. ℥j℥.
 Tinct. cort. Peruv. simp. ℥ij.
 Syr. croci, ℥j℥.
 M. ft. haust. quarta quaque hora sumend.

℞ Alumin. ℥℥.
 Conf. rosar. rub. q. s. ut ft. bol.
 quarta quaque hora mediis inter haust.
 intervallis sumend. superbibend. tinct.
 rosar. ℥iij. cujus etiam capiat haust.
 subinde, vel bibat ad libitum pro potu
 commun.

The indications in the second stage consist in bringing forwards the pustules to maturation, and quieting and composing to rest the patient. The first can only be effected by the powers of nature duly moderated; and, to compose the patient, the opiate and narcotic medicines, given in full doses, will be adviseable. If the circulating powers should be too much excited, antiphlogistics will be requisite; but, if the powers of nature should flag, the warm cordial stimulants will be necessary. A decoction of the bark, with snake-root or cordial confection, saffron, camphor, blisters, and the like.

Opiates, in full doses, should be given either every night or both morning and evening,

evening, according to the violence of the disease and the restlessness of the patient.

In the third stage the worst and most dangerous symptoms come on, from an absorption of the purulent matter into the habit; whence peripneumonies, phrensies, and a variety of other bad symptoms. — The grand business is now to expel the purulent fomes from the body; for which purpose the different emunctories are to be set open, and the several excretions promoted. Gentle purgatives will much avail, and become by all means necessary. Diuretics, such as nitre and salt of amber, will be of service. Expectorants, as lac ammoniacum, with the oxymel, or syrup of squills, in full doses; nay, an emetic of the oxymel, of ipecacuanha, or emetic tartar, will frequently be expedient.

The blistering paste should be applied to the back and extremities; and bleeding, if the pulse will bear it, may be useful to palliate the symptoms.

As the patient recovers, three or four doses of gentle physic, No. iv. may be necessary, to expel from the body the morbid relics.

OF

OF THE MEASLES.

TH E measles require a treatment greatly analogous to the small-pox.——The eruption is to be promoted in the same manner, by the due management of the febrile impetus.

The most dangerous symptom is the peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs, which frequently supervenes. Blood-letting becomes in this case a sovereign remedy; and may be boldly repeated, according to the strength of the pulse and urgency of the symptoms. The antimonial powder (No. 1.) is eminently serviceable; and gentle cathartics and blisters, after bleeding, may be likewise expedient; under some circumstances, an emetic; and, to mitigate the cough, an oily opening medicine.

No. XLII.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥iiij.
 Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℥j.
 — nitri, 3℔.
 Ol. amygd. dulc. ℥j.
 Syr. balsam. ℥℔.

M. capt. coch. ij. subinde. — To this, towards the end of the disease, if the cough should be very troublesome, may be added the elixir paregoricum, or any other mild opiate.

OF

OF A.

CEPHALALGIA, or HEAD-ACH.

THE seat of the head-ach is various; for it may either be in the encephalon, i.e. the contents within-side the cranium, viz. the dura and pia mater, and their appendages, &c. or it may be external, in the teguments of the cranium, viz. the scalp and the pericranium; or in the substance of the bones themselves.

The causes are likewise various; and may depend either upon a plethora, an inflammation, or too increased a circulation; a rheumatic, intermittent, or any periodical affection; a venereal taint; a nervous affection, i.e. a spasmodic contraction of the nervous fibrillæ; or a foul stomach also often produces this complaint.

The head-ach, proceeding from a plethora or an inflammatory cause, may be relieved by blood-lettings and lenient purgatives.

From a rheumatism, by anti-rheumatics. See Rheumatism. The warm plaster, No. XL. applied to the head close shaved, avails much.

From an intermittent, by the bark and febrifuge medicines. See Intermittent Fever.

F

From

From a venereal taint, by mercurials and sudorific diet-drinks. See Lues Venerea.

From a nervous affection, by antispasmodics. See Nervous Complaints. The vitriolic or nitrous æther, applied to the forehead, is often useful; sometimes a blister to the head.

Ward's essence for the head-ach may likewise be used, by pouring some of it into the hand and applying it to the part affected.

R Spirit. vin. rectificat. ℥ij.
 Alumin. rup. pulv. ℥ij.
 Camphor. ℥iij.
 Essent. limon. ℥℥.
 Spirit. sal. ammoniac. vol. ℥iij.
 Digerant. simul.

And, in the head-ach proceeding from a foul stomach, or bilious putrid sordes collected in the primæ viæ, an emetic of ipecacuanha with gentle stomach-purges, will bid the fairest to succeed.

OF A PHRENITIS.

APHRENSY, or inflammation of the brain or its coverings, may be either idiopathic or symptomatic: idiopathic, when the encephalon is primarily affected; symptomatic, when the suppurated matter, the consequence of the inflammation, should have fallen upon some other part of the body, and afterwards, by a metastasis, should have been translated to the head.

It may be known by a delirium and raving, attended with an acute continual fever; by which it may be distinguished from a mania, which is a chronic disease, and without a fever.

The cure may be understood from what has been already observed concerning inflammation in general. See Inflammation. Evacuations and antiphlogistic medicines, with blisters to the head, and stimulating applications to the feet, will bid the fairest to relieve.

Under some circumstances opiates may be adviseable; and, in case of a symptomatic phrensy, a liberal use of blisters, and strongly-stimulating applications, sinapisms, and the like, to the feet and extremities, will be requisite and necessary.

OF AN APOPLEXY.

THE phænomena in this disease are owing to a sudden abolition of the animal faculties, and are greatly similar to those in a person in a deep sleep, except that the one we can awake and rouse, the other we frequently cannot.

There may be three species of apoplexies, much varying from each other both as to their causes and cure: and these are the sanguineous, the pituitous, and the spasmodic.

The sanguineous apoplexy will depend upon a compression of the brain, from too increased a quantity, or too dense a consistence, of the blood; or from the rupture of a blood-vessel effusing its contents into the cranium.

The pituitous apoplexy will be owing to a collection of pituitous humours in the ventricles, or between the coverings, of the brain.

And the spasmodic apoplexy will arise, when, from a convulsive constriction, the circulation through the vessels and sinuses in the encephalon is impeded, and the blood is collected and stagnated there.

The cure of the sanguineous apoplexy is to be attempted by diminishing the quantity

ity and density of the circulating fluids; and to this purpose blood-lettings and gentle cooling purgatives will be most conducive. See Plethora, pag. 1, 2. The volatile salts, and blisters to the extremities, after copious evacuations, may be recommended likewise to advantage.

The pituitous apoplexy requires a very different treatment. Blood-lettings must be either entirely omitted or very sparingly used, as the intention of cure will consist in attenuating the pituitous lentor, promoting its absorption, and expelling it the body.

The stronger emetics, and warm smart purgatives, will be adviseable; with sternutatories, and a liberal use of blisters to the head, back, and extremities; and sinapisms, or strongly-stimulating applications, to the feet.

The aromatic, stimulating, and warm cephalic and nervous, medicines, (see Convulsions and Spasms, pag. 10, 11, and Spontaneous Gluten, pag. 28, 29.) bid, of all others, the fairest to relieve.

No. XLIII.

R Tartar. emetic. gr. iiij.

Pulv. rad. ipecacuanhæ, ʒß.

M. ft. pulv. emetic.

F 3

No.

OF AN APOPLEXY.

No. XLIV.

℞ Tinct. sacrae, 3ij.

Jalap. 3ij.

Spt. lavend. 3℞.

M. ft. haust. man. sumend. et pro re nata repetend.

No. XLV.

℞ Fol. tabaci, 3ij.

Pulp. colocynth. 3℞. coq. ex aq.

fontan. q. s. ad colatur. 3vij.

Add. syr. e spin. cerv. 3℞.

M. ft. enema pro re nata injiciend.

No. XLVI.

℞ Pul. rad. hellebor. alb.

folior. asari, aa 3j.

Mercurii emetic. flav. gr. vj.

M. ft. pulv. sternutator. cujus paucill. subinde usurpetur.

No. XLVII.

℞ Lact. ammoniac. 3j.

Aq. cinnam. ten. 3vj.

Spt. vol. foetid. 3j.

M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

℞ Pulv. ari comp. 3℞.

Spec. aromatic. gr. vj.

Ol. lavend. gr. j.

Syr. zingib. q. s. ut ft. bol. ter
[quaterve de die sumend.

℞ Castor.

R Castor. Russ. ℥j.

Spec. aromatic. ℥ss.

M. ft. pulv. sexta quaque hora sumend.

Ex jul. seq. coch. iij.

R Aq. Pulegii simp. ℥vj.

Tinct. valerian. vol. ℥j.

Syr. croci, ℥vj.—M.

When the symptoms are relieved, a large spoonful of mustard-seed may be swallowed morning and evening; and the stomachic purges may be continued, for some time, to prevent a relapse.

The spasmodic apoplexy is to be relieved by relaxing the spasm and promoting a free circulation through the vessels of the encephalon. The remedies, recommended for the relief of a pituitous apoplexy, will be conducive to these purposes. Blood-letting, if necessary; afterwards an emetic, with a blister to the head and sinapisms to the feet, and the warm nervous remedies, No. XLVII. will bid the fairest to absolve the intention.

OF A PALSY.

PARALYTIC complaints may be distinguished into two kinds: the hemiplegia, or general palsy, in which one whole side is affected; and the partial palsy, in which only a particular part, organ, or member, is diseased.

The cause of a hemiplegia is a compression of the nerves at their origin in the brain and spinal marrow; hence, most commonly, is the consequence of a preceding apoplexy, either of the sanguineous or pituitous kind.

The partial palsy will be owing to a compression, and an injury done to the nerves of any particular part, either from a humoral tumor of the adjacent parts, an exostosis of the bone, or a luxation, and the like; or it may arise from an inflammatory or rheumatic affection, induced upon the coats of the nerves from catching cold, by lying upon the wet ground, and the like; or from the vapours exhaling from mineral bodies, antimony, mercury, arsenic, lead, and the like.

The cure must vary according to the cause.

If a palsy should have succeeded an apoplexy, the remedies recommended for the relief of apoplectic symptoms will be advisable; principally the warm, nervous, stimulating, medicines, with blisters and sinapisms.

If the disease should be owing to rheumatic affection, this, of all other species of palsy, admits the easiest of a cure; and, by treating it as a rheumatism, is most frequently relieved.

Blisters and stimulating applications to the parts affected, with the attenuating heating medicines internally, will be necessary and useful.

No. XLVIII.

R Unguent. virid. ʒj.

Ol. succin. ʒjss.

— vitriol. ʒj.

M. ft. liniment. part. affect. usurpand.

No. XLIX.

R Pulv. ari comp. ʒij.

Spt. terebinth. æther. gt. xxx.

Syr. zingib. q. s. ut fr. bol. octava
quaque hora sumend. superbibend. infus.
seq. coch. vj.

R Sem. sinapios.

Rad. raphani rust. aa ʒj.

Canellæ alb. ʒß.

Vin. alb. Lisbon. ʒbj. infund. per
duas vel tres dies; deinde cola.

R Decoct. cort. Peruvian. ʒij.

Tinct. guaiac. vol. ʒj.

Vin. antimonial. ʒij.

M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

The electrical shock is often serviceable in
paralytic cases; perhaps principally in this
species of the disease.

The cold bath, under proper circumstan-
ces, has likewise its advantages.

The palsy from mineral exhalations may
be attempted by the warm, nervous, deob-
struent, medicines, and blisters upon or near
to the part affected.

No. 1.

R Balf. Peruvian. ʒß. (solv. vit. ovi)

Add. Aq. cinnam. ten.

— fontan. aa ʒj.

Spt. vol. aromatic.

Syr. croci, aa ʒj.

M. ft. haust. ter die sumend.

No. LI.

℞ Laet. ammoniac.

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒiiij.

Spt. vol. foetid. ʒiiij.

Syr. balsamic. ʒvj.

℞. mist. fumenth. coch. iij. vel iij. bis
terve de die.

The stomachic purges, page 27, will be
useful to keep open the belly, which in this
case is absolutely necessary.

The Bath waters have sometimes suc-
ceeded, when all other means had proved
ineffectual.

CHOREA SANCTI VITI,
OR
St. VITUS's DANCE.

TH E chorea Sancti Viti is a convulsive disease to which children are principally subject. It is probably owing to worms, at least if we may be allowed to form any judgement from the great advantages which attend the use of anthelmintic remedies.

In the cure, it may be necessary to premise an emetic of ipecacuanha; or, what is still better, a grain or two of vitriol. cœruleum. Afterwards,

No. LII.

℞ Auri musivi, ʒj. ad ʒj.
Rhabarb. gr. iv. ad ʒß.
M. ft. pulv. man. et vesp. sumend.

Vel ℞ Limatur. stanni, ʒß. ad ʒij.
Conf. rutæ, q. s. ut ft. bol. man. et
vesp. sumend.

No. LIII.

℞ Tinct. fuligin. ʒj.
Sumend. gtt. xxx. ad ʒij. ter quaterve
de die.

If the disease should not yield to the above, the cold bath and chalybeates will most probably effect a cure.

CATALEPSY.

CATALEPSY.

No. LIV.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacoanhæ, ʒß.

Tartar. emetic. gr. iij.

M. ft pulv. emetic. cum regimen. sumend.

Vel ℞ Vitrioli cœrulei, gr. ij.

Aq. fontan. ʒij.

Syr. simp. ʒj.

M. ft. haust. emetic. mane sumend.

Applicetur espiſpastic. ſpinæ dorſi.

No. LV.

℞ Sem. ſinap. trit.

Rad. raphan. ruſt. contuſ. āā ʒß.

Aceti, q. ſ. ut ft. cataplaſm. plant. ped. applicand.

No. LVI.

℞ Gum. aſſæ-foetid. ʒj. ſolv. in

Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒvij.

Add. Tin&. valer. vol. ʒj.

M. capiat coch. ij. tertia quaque hora.

OF

OF THE EPILEPSY.

AN epilepsy, which is a disease entirely of the convulsive kind, may be either hereditary, idiopathic, or sympathetic.

An hereditary or connate epilepsy admits of no cure.

An idiopathic epilepsy, which for the most part is owing to terror, or sudden fright, or some other violent affection of the mind, may be sometimes, though with difficulty, cured.

A sympathetic epilepsy may for the most part be soon and easily remedied, by removing the disease which had occasioned it.

In epileptic cases in general the intentions of cure are threefold:

To avert or prevent an impending paroxysm;

To remove or shorten it when present;

And to guard against a future attack.

In plethoric habits, evacuations and antispasmodics, particularly musk, nitre, and opium, may be necessary to ward off the fit; but, if the pulse should be weak and low, the
warm

warm nervous medicines, castor, valerian, campher, the foetid gums, the volatile salts, the foetid animal oily and the like, in full and repeated doses, will be expedient and useful.

No. LVII.

R Campher. gr. vj.

Nitri, ʒß.

Confect. paulin. ʒß.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut ft. bol. sexta quaque hora sumend.

Vel R Castor. ʒj.

Ol. corn. cerv. gt. vj.

Confect. paulin. ʒß.

M. ft. bol.

R Aq. fontan. ʒvj.

Tinct. fuligin.

——— valer. vol. āā ʒij.

Syr. papav. err. ʒß.

M. ft. julep. sum. coch. iij. subinde.

To remove or shorten an epileptic paroxysm, the same methods nearly will be adviseable; musk and opium, with the nervous, volatile, foetid, medicines, blisters, and sinapisms, will bid fair to be of service.

To obviate a future attack, different remedies may be required. See Convulsions. Setons in the neck, and blisters upon the several parts of the body, have been found useful.

Emetics,

Emetics, occasionally repeated, have their advantage. Perhaps the vitriol. coeruleum may be preferable to any other; it should be given to two grains, and may be repeated every morning; or, if it should not be judged proper to prescribe the vitriol in such doses as may excite vomiting, the powder or solution, No. x. may be taken to advantage, as a bracer and strengthener.

The Peruvian bark has been greatly recommended as an antiepileptic, and often proves extremely serviceable.

No. LVIII.

℞ Extract. cort. Peruv. 3j.
Alumin. rup.
Rad. serpentar. virg. āā gr. vj.
Syr. croci, q. s. ut ft. bol. ter die sumend.

The cardamine, or ladies smock, has been prescribed to advantage; and may be taken to a drachm three or four times every day.

The bracing regimen, under some circumstances, may be adviseable; the cold bath, chalybeates, and exercise of body.

The wild valerian-root has been esteemed a specific in this as well as several other disorders of the head; but perhaps experience does not sufficiently warrant its efficacy.

OF

OF NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

THE MORBUS HYSTERICUS, AFFECTIO
HYPOCHONDRIACA, AND THE LIKE.

TH E R E are perhaps no diseases which appear under a greater variety of shapes and appearances than those which are stiled nervous, as there is hardly a complaint which they do not resemble.

They have likewise been distinguished by a variety of names. In women, they have been stiled morbus hystericus. The same disease, in men, has been called the affectio hypochondriaca, melancholy, low spiritedness, the hyp, spleen, and by various other appellations.

These complaints, in general, depend upon a relaxation of the nervous and muscular systems, and an irregular unequal distribution of the nervous influence, exciting spasmodic contractions in the various parts of the body.

They are induced by every cause which can relax and weaken the habit; especially if the mind at the same time should be attentively engaged or affected by any particular object, as this will greatly tend to the relaxation of the nervous system in general.

For

86 OF NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

For the relief of nervous symptoms, there are two indications.

The first, to strengthen and confirm the system of the solids, and habit of body in general.

The second will consist in relieving and palliating the most urgent symptoms.

The regimen, necessary to be pursued to answer the first indication, has already been explained under the article of weakened and relaxed solids. Emetics of ipecacuanha or sal vitrioli, with the stomach-purges, chalybeates, the bark, exercise of body, the cold bath, and the like, seem the best-calculated remedies.

No. LIX.

R Pil. Rufi, ʒj.

—gummof.

Sal. chalyb. āā ʒjʒ.

Ol. junip. gtt. xx.

Syr. e cort. aurant. q. f. ut ft. pil.

no. xij. e ʒj. sumend. iiij. man. et vesp.

The bitter chalybeate draught, and the warm boluses, No. ix. are likewise well adapted to the remedy of those affections.

To answer the second intention, or palliate the symptoms, which all appear entirely of the spasmodic

OF NERVOUS COMPLAINTS. 87

spasmodic kind, the remedies, proposed under the article Convulsions and Spasms, will be the most adviseable. Opium, under some circumstances, claims the first place; then the nervous, cephalic, or antispasmodic, medicines; the foetid-ferulaceous gums, assafoetid, galbanum, sagapenum, and myrrh; castor, musk, camphor, valerian, and the like: (see page 11.) by which a truce may be gained, and the patient often perceives a sudden and immediate relief.

INFLAMMATION

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

A Recent inflammation of the eye is to be remedied by evacuations; by blood-letting, stools, and blisters; with nitrous cooling medicines, and anodyne fomentations. When the inflammation is abated, and a relaxation of the vessels only remains, a vitriolic collyrium will be highly useful, to contract and brace up the vessels.

R Vitrioli alb. gr. xv.
 Aq. flor. sambuci, ℥ij.
 M. ft. collyrium.

Sometimes an ophthalmia will be of long duration; and then depends upon other causes than those of inflammation in general: and these for the most part are either of the scrofulous, venereal, or perhaps, in some cases, of the rheumatic, kind.

The venereal ophthalmia is to be remedied by medicines adapted to that complaint. See Lues Venerea. But the ophthalmia, from a strumous or rheumatic cause, will require a medicine which can invigorate the circulation, and attenuate and expel the morbid fomes. The Peruvian bark greatly conduces to these purposes, and answers almost every intention of cure.

No.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE. 89

No. LIX.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.

Tinct. guaiaci vol.

— cort. Peruv. simp. aa 3℔.

Syr. croci, 3j.

M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

Blisters, setons, and issues, have likewise their advantages.

If it should not yield to the above,

R Mercurii corrosiv. sublimat. gr. ℔.

solv. in aq. cinnam. ten. ℥ij.

Ft. haust. bis die sumend.

AMAUROSIS.

AMAUROSIS.

TH E amaurosis, or gutta serena, is a species of blindness which owes its origin to a palsy of the optic nerve. This again will depend upon an obstruction or compression of the nerve, from a tumor, exostosis, or the like; or from a rheumatic affection in its coats; or perhaps sometimes from a relaxation.

An incipient amaurosis may be often relieved; a confirmed one scarcely admits of a remedy. Blood-letting and gentle purges, if there should be any symptoms of fulness or inflammation, may be adviseable; and blisters may be applied to the head, or as near as possible to the affected part.

The sternutatory, No. XLVI. should be snuffed up the nose every night at bed-time.

The warm nervous medicines, No. XLVII. or the antirheumatics, No. XXXVII. may be taken to advantage. In case of relaxation, the bark bids fair to be useful. As an external application, the Hungary water, to wash the eyes with, will be as good as any other.

ANGINA.

ANGINA.

IN the beginning of an inflammatory angina, blood-letting will be adviseable; afterwards the antimonial powder, No. i. or a gentle cathartic, No. iv. A blister to the back is likewise remarkably useful.

The following gargle may be used frequently :

No. lx.

℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℥viij.
Spt. sal. ammoniac. ℥iij.—M.

To the throat may be applied the volatile or camphorated liniment, No. vii. or the emollient cataplasm, No. vi.

Sometimes, after the inflammation is abated, a relaxation and foreness shall still remain : an astringent gargarism in this case soon relieves.

℞ Tinct. rosar. rub. ℥℥.
Spt. vitrioli, gtt. xxx.
Mel. rosar. ℥j.—M.

If the inflammation should advance to suppuration, it may be useful to scarify the affected parts to discharge the matter. Afterwards

wards the throat may be washed with a mixture of the pectoral decoction and tincture of myrrh.

There is another species of fore throat, which has been called the malignant or ulcerated.

This, as being a symptom of a putrid or malignant fever, will require a treatment widely different from the inflammatory angina. In short, it will be necessary to prescribe as in the putrid fever; (see pa. 57, 58.) and, as this abates, the sloughs will cast off from the throat, and the ulcers heal.

DISEASES

DISEASES OF THE THORAX. OF THE TRUE PERIPNEUMONY.

AN inflammation of the lungs is called a peripneumony; though the word itself may signify any affection of the lungs.

It may be judged of from the cough, and heat and irritation in the lungs; a sighing sobbing respiration, and anxiety; a great prostration of strength; and a fever, and its symptoms.

It frequently happens that an inflammation of this kind shall extend itself to the pleura likewise; and then the disease is called a pleuro-peripneumony, as being a compound of pleurisy and peripneumony, and attended both with pain and anxiety.

The true peripneumony, as all other inflammations, is terminated in a threefold manner: by resolution, suppuration, or gangrene.

To resolve the inflammation, blood-letting, especially in the beginning of the disease, becomes almost unexceptionably useful, and should be repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms and strength of the patient. We should however observe that peripneumo-

G

nic

94 OF THE TRUE PERIPNEUMONY.

nic -affections will not in general require so great a loss of blood as some other inflammatory diseases. Hence a great deal of care and caution is requisite; and indeed, if the pulse is not moderately full and strong, we should be cautious how we exhaust the vital fluid.

Clysters or lenient purgatives, to keep open the belly, will in most cases be necessary. — But the excretion, to which the greatest attention should be paid, is that by expectoration; which, if copious, well-concocted, and of a yellow colour, especially if streaked with blood, is a most salutary sign. If at the same time a sweat should break out, and the urine let fall a copious sediment, we may with a good deal of certainty pronounce a recovery.

Under these circumstances we should be cautious how we weaken the powers of nature, by bleeding or purging, lest we should retard the crisis, and impede the operations of nature in her salutary work. The following draught will be universally useful:

No. LXI.

R Aq. fontan. ℥j. 3vj.

Sal corn. cerv. vol. 3℔. ad 3j.

Sperm. ceti solut. 3℔.

Syr. balsamic. 3j.

M. ft. haust. quarta, quinta, vel sexta, quaque hora sumend.

OF THE TRUE PERIPNEUMONY. 95

If the symptoms of inflammation should too much prevail, fifteen grains or ℥j. of nitre may be added to the above draught; on the contrary, if the expectoration should be suddenly suppressed, and the powers of nature should flag and languish, the nitre should be omitted; and ℥j. ad 3 ℥. or 3j. of confectio cardiaca, or some other stimulating cordial, must be substituted for it.

Blisters to the sides or back, particularly the pained part, will be greatly beneficial.

The steams of warm water may likewise be drawn into the lungs, and emollient fomentations applied to the thorax.—The æther has likewise been applied to the pained part with advantage.

If the inflammation should suppurate, a vomica pulmonum will ensue, which is most frequently succeeded by a pulmonary consumption.

Sometimes, after the inflammation is abated, the lungs having been weakened by the disease, and the whole habit in general relaxed by the medicines and evacuations, a peripneumonia notha will succeed to the true peripneumony; in which case the remedies to be recommended under that article will become by all means adviseable.

PLEURITIS AND PARAPHRENITIS.

THE cure of the pleuritis and paraphrenitis, or inflammation of the pleura and diaphragm, may be readily understood from what has been observed concerning inflammation in general, as no separate or particular treatment will be required.

Evacuations of blood and by stool, the antimonial powder, the saline draught, with nitre, and, when the pulse is lowered, the salt of hartshorn in full doses, with blisters and fomentations to, or as near as possible to, the affected parts, will answer every intention of cure.

PERIPNEUMONIA

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

THE peripneumonia notha, the bastard peripneumony, or humoral asthma, is a disease of a very different and opposite nature to the true.

It has its origin from a weakened and relaxed state of the vessels of the lungs, and a pituitous lentor or glutinous disposition of the fluids, stagnating in and obstructing the vessels and glandular follicles; and hence the causes, which have been before assigned as productive of too viscid a state of the fluids, will likewise prove the antecedents to this disease, especially if the cutaneous perspiration should be suppressed, either by the winter's cold or any other occasional cause.

The indications of cure will consist in attenuating and expelling the pituitous colluvies, and strengthening the habit in general, and the lungs in particular, to prevent a relapse.

To answer these intentions, the remedies, recommended for the cure of a spontaneous gluten, or a pituitous lentor in the vessels and viscera, will be most adviseable. See pag. 28, 29. As the causes of a peripneumonia notha are analogous to those which have been recited as giving rise to glutinous viscidities, and the cure of consequence the same,

98 PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

Emetics and gentle stomach-purgers should seem universally useful.

Blisters are likewise greatly serviceable, both from their stimulus and discharge.

The attenuating stimulating medicines will best succeed as expectorants.

No. LXII.

R Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ʒß.

Succ. limon. ʒiij.

Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒj. ʒij.

Syr. scillitic. ʒjß.

M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

Vel R Lact. ammoniac. ʒj.

Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒvj.

Sperm. ceti sol. ʒj.

Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ʒß.

Oxymel scillitic. ʒjß.

M. ft. haust.

R Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒjß.

Flor. benzoini, gr. iij.

Vin. ipecacuanh.

Syr. croci, āā ʒj.

M. ft. haust.

No. LXIII.

R Milleped. vivent. ʒj. contunde, et gradatim superaffund. vin. Rhenan. veter.

Aq.

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA. 99

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒiij.
Fiat expressio fortis, cui add.
Vin antimonial. ʒij.
Syr. scillitic. ʒʒ.
M. capiat tertiam partem 6ta vel 8va
quaque hora.

The balsamic pill of Fuller's Pharmacopœia, recommended by Dr. Morton in his treatise on the Pulmonary Consumption, will be highly adviseable in this as well as all other diseases of the lungs.

No. LXIV.

℞ Milleped. ppt. ʒiij.
Gum. ammoniac. ʒʒ.
Flor. benzoini, ʒj.
Extract. croci
Balsam. Peruv. āā gr. xv.
——sulphur. q. s. ut ft. pil. No.
xii. e ʒj. fumend. iij. man. et vesp.

Mustard-whey, as common drink, may be proper ; or a decoction of the madder-root, which, as an attenuant and expectorant, is a medicine exceeded by few.

No. LXV.

℞ Rad. rubiæ tinctorum, ʒj.
Macis, ʒij.
Coq. ex aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur.
ʒij. Add.
Tinct. aromatic. ʒij.

G 4

Syr.

100 PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

Syr. limon. ℥ij.
M. ft. apozem. Sumend. ℥iij. ter
quaterve de die.

Opiates will be adviseable, if the cough should be importunate; if the expectoration should be free and easy, there can be no objection to their liberal use; but, if the expectorated phlegm should be tough and glewy, they must be more cautiously prescribed. The elixir paregoric. is as good a preparation as any, and may be taken in a full dose at night at bed-time. When the expectoration is become free and easy, and the difficulty of breathing relieved, it will become necessary to attempt to strengthen the lungs, to complete the cure and prevent a relapse.

The fumes of Benjamin, from the powder thrown upon a hot heater, and received into the lungs, may be useful for this intention. The natural balsams in general will be adviseable; but, above all, the Peruvian bark, which perhaps for this purpose exceeds every other medicine.

No. LXVI.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j.
Bals. Tolutan. ℥jss.
Coq. ex aq. fontan. ℔jss. ad ℔j. Add.
Syr. limon. ℥j.
M. capiat ℥ij. vel. ℥iij. ter quaterve de
die.

The

The stomach-purgers, chalybeate waters, and bracing medicines, may likewise be insisted on, to confirm the tone of the primæ viæ and habit in general.

Sometimes a difficulty of breathing may arise from other causes than an infarction of the lungs by pituitous humours. The disease has then obtained the name of the dry asthma. The most frequent cause of this affection is a spasmodic or convulsive affection, from too irritable a state of the lungs, though sometimes it may depend upon a compression of the lungs, from water collected in the cavity of the thorax, or a straitness of this from any other cause, as flatulencies of the stomach and the like. An induration of the lungs or schirrous tubercles have sometimes likewise occasioned this disease.

The antispasmodics, such as assafoetida and the like, with the volatiles, seem best calculated to relieve in the fit; afterwards a decoction of the bark, exercise in the country air, and strengthening medicines, to prevent a return. If it should depend upon a compression of the lungs, from water or any other external cause, this should first be removed, and afterwards the effects will cease. A schirrous induration will admit of no remedy.

ON THE PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

TH E causes productive of a pulmonary consumption, or ulcerated lungs, are in general as follow :

An hæmoptoe, or spitting of blood.

An empyema, or collection of matter in the cavity of the thorax.

A suppurated peripneumony.

A scrofulous affection of the glandular bodies of the lungs. And

A catarrh, or neglected cough.

The symptoms, which are the obvious and necessary consequences of an ulcerated state of the lungs, are, a cough, and copious spitting of a purulent-like matter, which sinks in water, and is thrown up in the greatest quantity in the morning; a hectic fever and profuse night-sweats, or a colliquative and greatly-weakening diarrhœa; the pulse becomes quick and sharp; the body pines and is emaciated, and its several functions are impaired and decay, till death frees the miserable patient from his cruel disease.

In

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. 103

In an hæmoptoe, in case of a plethora, blood-letting may be proper; but, if the pulse should be quick and weak, it must be omitted. Afterwards,

No. LXVII.

R Pil. e styrac. gr. vj.
Syr. balsamic. q. s. ut ft. bol, omni
noct. hor. decubitus sumend.

No. LXVIII.

R Nitri, gr. xv. ad 3j.
Pulv. e tragacanth. 3ß.
M. ft. pulv. sexta quaque hora sumend.
ex emulsion. com. coch. vj.

No. LXIX.

R Tinct. rosar. ʒj.
———Thebaic. gtt. xij.
M. bibat libere, vel pro potu commun.

If these should not suffice to check the flux, fifty or sixty drops of the tinct. saturnina may be given every three, four, or six, hours.

When the hæmoptoe is stopped, to complete the cure, a decoction of the bark, with proper balsamics, and the country air, may to great advantage be insisted on.

No. LXX.

R Decoct. cort. cum bals. tolut. ʒß.
Elix. paregoric.

G 6

Syr.

104 PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Syr. croci, āā ʒ ʒ.

M. capt. coch. iiij. vel vj. ter quaterve
de die.

No. LXXI.

R Lact. ammoniac.

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒiiij.

Sperm. ceti solut. ʒij.

Syr. balsamic. ʒvj.

M. capt. coch. iij. man. et vesp.

Fuller's balsamic pill may be substituted for, or joined with, the ammoniacum mixture.

The Bristol waters have been likewise greatly recommended in an affection of this kind.

In the empyema, it will be necessary to discharge the confined matter by the operation; afterwards the bark, with medicines of the balsamic kind, a proper light diet, and gentle opiates, if the cough should be troublesome, will bid as fair as any thing, when the matter has been discharged, to promote the cure.

When a peripneumony terminates by supuration, the first intention must be to burst the abscess, and discharge the matter. A sudden shock may effect this: hence, by the action of vomiting, coughing, sneezing, and the like, the design may frequently be attained.

If

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. 105

If the matter should be discharged into the cavity of the thorax, it is to be treated as an empyema; but, if the vomica should burst, and discharge itself into the trachea, its contents will be expelled by the mouth. In this case, medicines of the detergent and balsamic kind may be useful to promote the expectoration, and bring on a disposition to heal; afterwards the bark, and a milk or other light diet, with exercise on horseback, and the country air, will bid the fairest to complete the cure.

A scrofulous affection in the lungs will require a treatment analogous to that which is recommended in diseases of this kind in general. See Scrofula. An expression of the millepedes, the balsamic pill, an infusion of the madder-root, a decoction of the bark, exercise and air, and, under some circumstances, chalybeate-waters, with a perpetual blister, or issues, and gentle opiates to palliate the cough, will be the most adviseable remedies.

We are next to examine the treatment of the catarrh, or cough, from taking of cold.

And here the method of cure must vary according to the different symptoms and stages of the disease.

In

106 PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

In a recent cough, if the pulse should be full and strong, and the patient plethoric and troubled with a pain in the breast or side, or if the fever should run too high, a little blood may be drawn to advantage, and repeated as occasion may require.

But the great intention of cure will consist in expelling the cause of the disease, by promoting a gentle diaphoresis and allaying the irritation in the lungs. The antimonial powder, No. 1. the fixed and volatile alkaline salts neutralised with lemon-juice, with warm diluting liquors, will well tend to divert the humours to the skin; and opiates, with medicines of the incrassating, oily, inviscating, kinds, will allay the irritation.

No. LXXII.

℞ Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ʒ℥.
 Succ. limon. ʒiij.
 Aq. fontan. ʒj.
 — cinnam. ʒpt. ʒj.
 Sperm. ceti solut. ʒ℥.
 Tinct. Thebaic. gtt. v. ad x.
 Syr. balsamic. ʒj.
 M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

No. LXXIII.

℞ Ol. amygd. dulc. ʒj.
 Sacchar. ʒij. Terant simul.
 Add.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. 107

Add. Syr. papav. err. ʒj.

M. ft. linct. sumend. coch. j. ad libitum. Bibat pro potu commun. infus. sem. lini vel decoct. furfuris.

Lenient purgatives and blisters to the back may sometimes prove useful, to divert from the lungs, and evacuate, the acrimonious fluids.

The methods above recommended will for the most part succeed in a recent cough; but, if the disease should have been of any standing, a different manner of treatment will be required: for, the lungs having been weakened by the disease, and tubercles or suppurations beginning to form, medicines of the gentle stimulating and strengthening kinds will now avail the most. In short, the remedies, which have been before recommended for the relief of a peripneumonia notha, pages 98, 99, will in general be useful here, as the indications of cure are nearly similar. — The balsamic pill, an expression of millepedes, the lac ammoniacum, the warm natural balsams, the balsam of Gilead, of Tolu, of Peru, of Capivi, flowers of Benjamin, and the like.

We have hitherto been examining the treatment of the several affections which give rise to ulcerated lungs. We are next to enquire

108 PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

quire into the most likely methods of relief when the disease is confirmed. But here we shall be too often foiled in our expectations of a cure; as it too frequently happens, in these cases, that the very best remedies will prove ineffectual. Our attempts, however, should be directed to heal the ulceration, to guard and defend the blood against the purulent infection, and palliate the most urgent symptoms.

The two first intentions are to be answered by remedies nearly similar: balsamics of different kinds; the natural and artificial balsams, in particular the balsamic pill; an expression of the millepedes; the bark; an easy - digested, nutritious, antiputrescent, diet, as milk, whey, and the like, with a pure dry air, will promise the fairest.

The several symptoms are to be palliated by different methods. The cough is best relieved by opiates; which, in consumptive cases, it is often necessary to prescribe very freely; as, by quieting the irritation and cough, they will prevent the lungs from being strained, and the ulcer from a farther distraction.

In case of a soreness in the chest or stomach, emulsions with sperma ceti or oil of almonds may be useful; otherwise, as they relax the stomach and pall the appetite, the oily medicines will be rather prejudicial.

The

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. 109

The hectic febrile paroxysms will not be removed so long as the purulent fomes continues to be absorbed into the circulation. The bark, either in substance or decoction, bids the fairest of any other medicines to relieve, and may be taken freely between the fits. The Bristol waters have been recommended; and the vegetable and mineral acids, as antiseptics and coolers, will be agreeable and useful.

The night sweats are to be attempted by medicines of the bracing and astringent kinds. Such are the bark, with elixir of vitriol, allum, the blue vitriol in very small doses, the testacea, the tinctura saturnina, and the like.

The diarrhoea, which happens in the last stage of a consumption, is rarely to be remedied: for, as it depends upon a determination of the purulent fomes to the intestines, without that, as the cause, could be cut off, the effect will scarcely cease. We may observe, that the hectic heats and colliquative sweats are for the most part abated by the purging; and, when this is checked, the others will return with redoubled violence. Hence, if we attempt to stop the purging, we shall encrease the hectic symptoms; on the other hand, if the purging should continue, it will greatly weaken and exhaust the patient, and hasten him to his end. To abate, however, of its violence, medicines of the opiate, in-
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110 PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

ting, and astringent, kinds, will be requisite. Such are the pulv. e succin. comp. pulv. e tragacanth. pulv. e bolo comp. cum opio; decoctions and extract of logwood; the testacea, the Nevelholt and Tilbury waters, and the like. But, as it is hardly to be stopped without being succeeded by the worst symptoms, we may esteem it for the most part the forerunner of a dissolution.

A hectic fever, from any other cause than ulcerated lungs, will require nearly the same treatment. — The great indication of cure will consist in procuring a discharge for the confined matter. The symptoms may be palliated as above mentioned. The bark in particular will of all other medicines the most avail.

DISEASES

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

OF A

DEPRAVED APPETITE AND
INDIGESTION.

A W A N T of appetite may proceed either from a fault in the stomach or in the humours separated and contained in it.

A relaxed state of the stomach, and an original or acquired weak texture of its fibres, is often the cause of a depraved appetite, and an impeded expulsion of the aliments into the intestines.

In these cases phlegm generally abounds, which blunts the irritation which produces hunger. Acidities will be generated, with cardialgiæ, nauseas, flatulencies, and the like.

The humours contained or separated in the stomach deprave the appetite, when, either from an oppressing visciditv or pungent acrimony, they afford a disagreeable or painful sensation. Thus, glutinous pituitous humours, loading the stomach, adhering

112 DEPRAVED APPETITE, &c.

hering to its sides or fluctuating in its cavity, or putrid and bilious humours, lodging in the primæ viæ, will lessen the appetite and diminish the desire for food.

Another particular species of a depraved appetite, and want of digestion, will arise from a continual use of spirituous liquors; which will at length give a rigid contraction and a callous insensibility to the coats of the stomach, whence innumerable and often irremediable complaints.

When a want of appetite is owing to a relaxation of the stomach, such medicines are required as by their astringency may gradually brace it up, and by their warmth encrease the contraction of its muscular coats. But, as in general the primæ viæ are loaded with a pituitous colluvies, it will be expedient first to cleanse and deterge the stomach by emetics and the gentle stomach-purgers.

No. LXXIV.

R. Vin. ipecacoanh. ℥j.

Capiat mane jejun. ventricul. superbibend. infus. rad. raphani rust. ad vomition. excitand.

Vel R. Sal. vitrioli, ʒj.

Aq. fontan. ℥ijß.

Syr. balsam. ʒj.

M. ft. haust. sumend. ut supra.

No.

DEPRAVED APPETITE, &c. 113

No. LXXV.

R Tinct. sacrae, ℥iiij.

Spt. lavend. ℥iiij.

M. capiat coch. ij. vel iij. mane.

Vel R Vin. aloetic. alcalin.

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥j.

Spt. lavend. ℥j.

M. ft. haust. mane sumend.

Vel R Aloe. socotrin.

Rhabarb. āā ℥j.

Cinnam.

Sem. carui

Zingib. āā ℥℥.

Spt. vin. Gallic. ℥ij.

Digere per biduum et cola.—Dof. ℥j. ad ℥j℥.

Vel R Pil. Rufi, gr. xv.

Ol. menth. gtt. j.

Ft. pil. no. iij. sumend. noct. hor. decubitus.

Vel R Aloes

Rhabarb.

Spec. aromatic.

Gum. sagapeni, āā ℥j.

Ol. menth.

Ol. caryophil. āā gtt. x.

Bals. Peruv. q. s. ut ft. massa.

Dof. ℥℥. ad ℥j. omni noct.

No.

114 DEPRAVED APPETITE, &c.

No. LXXVI.

R Infus. amar. simp. ℥j℥.

Tinct. styptic. ℥℥.

Spt. lavend. ℥℥.

M. ft. haust. hor. xj. matut. et quinta
post. merid. sumend.

R Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j℥.

Tinct. cort. Peruv. simp. ℥℥.

Elix. vitriol acid. gtt. xxv.

M. ft. haust.

R Vin. amar. ℥j℥.

Tinct. stomach. ℥iij.

Elix. vit. dulc. gtt. xl.

M. ft. haust.

The remedies, proposed for the cure of weakened and relaxed solids, will be likewise adviseable, and bid very fair to relieve in a relaxed state of the stomach. See No. ix. and following.

The depraved appetite, and other symptoms which supervene to too free an indulgence in spirituous liquors, is in many cases from its own nature incurable; and is always more apt to prove so, as such persons seldom quit that habit when they have for any length of time pursued it.——The Bath waters are particularly serviceable in this case, especially when assisted by the nervous attenuating gums, infusions of aromatic

matic bitters in water, and mild aloetic purgatives; as palliatives, opiates, joined with the most agreeable aromatics, will succeed the best, as they tend in some measure to produce the effects and answer the purposes of the spirituous liquors they have been accustomed to.

OF

OF THE
COLERA MORBUS.

THE colera morbus is a disease which arises from an acrimonious bile thrown out from the liver and gall-bladder into the duodenum; a part of which, regurgitating into the stomach, will excite a severe sickness and vomiting; the remainder, being determined into the intestines, will bring on a purging, with pain, inflation, and distension of the belly; thirst, heat, and anxiety, and many more and dangerous symptoms.

The intentions of cure will consist in diluting and expelling the acrid bile, and palliating the most urgent symptoms.

The first intention may be answered by diluting drinks taken in large quantities: such as a decoction of a crust of bread, water-gruel, chicken or any other thin broth, and the like; and, if at the same time a vomiting should be excited, the bile may be both diluted and expelled.

To palliate the symptoms, opiates, especially if joined with gentle cathartics, will most avail.

OF THE COLERA MORBUS.

117

No. LXXVII.

R Rhabarb. gr. x.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xx.
M. ft. bol. repetend. ut opus erit.

No. LXXVIII.

R Sal. absinth. ℥j.
Succ. limon. ʒ β.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒj.
—menth. spr. ʒj.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. iij.
M. ft. haust. quarta vel sexta quaque
hora sumend.

H CARDIALGIA,

[118]
No. LXXVII.
CARDIALGIA,
AND OTHER
PAINS IN THE STOMACH.

TH E cardialgia; or heart-burn, has its origin from an acid acrimony in the stomach, irritating its fibres, and exciting pain: hence the causes and cure are entirely similar to those of the acid acrimony treated of in pages 25, 26, 27.

There are other species of pain, whose seat appears to be in the stomach, which depend upon other and very different causes; and these for the most part are either of the spasmodic, rheumatic, gouty, or periodical, kinds.

A spasmodic affection is to be remedied by the antispasmodic medicines, amongst which opium claims the first place. — The warm, cordial, and aromatic, remedies are likewise extremely adviseable.

No. LXXIX.

℞ Bals. Peruv. (vit. ovi sol.) 3 ℥.

Aq. fontan. 3j ℥.

Tinct. stomach. 3ij.

Conf. cardiac. ʒj.

Syr. bals. 3j ℥.

M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hor. sumend.

℞ Lact

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥vj.

Spt. vol. foetid. ℥iij.

M. capiat coch. ij. subind.

℞ Flor. chamæmeli, ℥j.

Spec. aromatic. ℥℔.

Bals. Peruv. q. s. ut ft. bol. bis terve
de die sumend.

A rheumatic pain in the stomach is to be remedied by the warm and antirheumatic remedies. To the Peruvian draught, No. LXXIX. may be added the volatile tincture of guaiacum; and, in case of a coldness at the stomach, the cordial, heating, stimulating, medicines should be taken in large and often-repeated doses.

The gout in the stomach will require a regimen similar to that abovementioned in the rheumatism. The warm heating medicines will best answer the intention.

It will be necessary, in all the above cases, to keep the belly open, by the warm stomach-purges.

A periodical pain in the stomach is to be treated as an intermittent fever. The bark will most frequently relieve; though, in some cases where the bark has not succeeded, the vitriolum coeruleum has effected a cure.

DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, AND
TENESMUS.

A Diarrhoea, or purging, and a dysentery, which we may distinguish from the diarrhoea by the gripings and pain with which it is attended, may arise from any cause which can irritate and stimulate the intestines to excretion.

Sometimes it will appear as the symptom of a fever; at others will be owing to acrid, putrid, bilious, fordes collected in the primæ viæ, or something noxious to be expelled the circulation. — Frequently also from an obstructed perspiration a purging has ensued; and indeed, in most diarrhoeas, the chronic ones in particular, the skin is generally dry, and perspiration very little. — A periodical cause has likewise often given rise to a dysentery; and sometimes it has happened from ulcers or tumours in the intestines.

If a diarrhoea should come on as the symptom of a fever, it may be relieved by the methods recommended, pages 41, 42.

If it should be owing to acrid, putrid, or bilious, fordes, it will be necessary to expel by the shortest method the irritating fomes. For

this purpose, an emetic of ipecacuanha, and afterwards a purgative with rhubarb, will be expedient and adviseable.

No. LXXX.

℞ Rhabarb. gr. xij.

Spec. aromatic. gr. iij.

Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xv.

Syr. e cort. aurant. q. s. ut ft. bol.
noct. hor. decubitus fumend.

Vel ℞ Tinct. rhei spirituos.

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒj.

Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xvj.—M.

Vel ℞ Infus. senæ, ʒij.

Tartar. solub. ʒjß.

Sal. corn. cerv. vol. gr. viij.

Spt. lavend. c. ʒj.—M.

When a purging succeeds to an obstructed perspiration, the flow of humours should be diverted from the intestines to the skin; the irritation abated, and the mouths of the vessels, which throw out their contents into the cavity of the guts, contracted and closed.

Small doses of ipecacuanha given at night, at bed-time, will tend to divert the humours to the skin; and medicines of the opiate, astringent kind, will allay the irritation, and prevent too great a secretion from the exhaling vessels.

DIARRHŒA, &c.

No. LXXXI.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. gr. ij. ad iij.
 Spec. aromatic. ℥ ss.
 Syr. e cort. aurant. q. s. ut ft. bol.
 omni noct. hor. somni sumend.

No. LXXXII.

℞ Ligni Campechens. ras. ℥ ij.
 Coq. ex aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur. ℔j.
 Add. Tinct. japonic. ℥j.
 —thebaic. gtt. xxx.
 Syr. e cort. aurant. ℥ ss.
 M. capiat coch. iij. quarta quaque
 hora, vel urgent. diarrhœa.

Vel ℞ Julep. e cret.

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥ iij.
 Elect. e scord. ℥ iij.
 M. capiat coch. iij. pro re nata.

The rhubarb bolus, No. LXXX. will be likewise adviseable; and the astringent clyster, No. XXII. if the purging should be very violent, will be greatly serviceable, and often relieve almost immediately the complaint.

In the chronic diarrhœa, or purging of long duration, the above method, especially if joined to exercise on horseback, will most frequently relieve. The ipecacuanha bolus, No. LXXXI. will much avail; even the rhubarb bolus, No. LXXX. will tend to strengthen the intestines and check the flux.

When

When the purging is abated, the bark, well guarded with aromatics and opiates, will bid fair to strengthen the habit and prevent a relapse.

No. LXXXIII.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj.

Aq. cinnam. ten.

Vin. rub. āā ʒj.

Tinct. thebaic. gtt. vij.

—aromatic.

Syr. croci, āā ʒj.

M. ft. haust. ter die sumend.

The cortex simarouba given in infusion, from gr. xv. to ʒß. has likewise been recommended as a good astringent in fluxes.

A periodical dysentery will require a treatment similar to an intermittent fever; the bark with opiates will generally effect a cure. —It may be adviseable to premise a vomit, and a purge with rhubarb, to its use; and if the stomach should not bear a sufficient quantity of the medicine, it may to advantage be thrown up by the anus clysterwise.

No. LXXXIV.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj. Coq. ex

Aq. fontan. ℥jß. ad medias colatur.
turbid.

Add. Elect. e scord. ʒß.

M. ft. enema bis terve de die absint. paroxysm. injiciend.

H 4

If

If an excoriation or ulceration should have given rise to a complaint of this kind, gentle purges with rhubarb and opium, and balsamic medicines, the balsam. Peruv. Locatelli, and the like, with the Peruvian bark, may relieve; but if a cancerous tumour in the rectum, which is sometimes the case, should be the cause, the palliative cure is the only one to be expected.

A tenesmus, or almost constant indication to stool, in which but little except an acrid mucus is voided, may be readily relieved by an inviscating and opiate clyster.

No. LXXXV.

R Amyli, ʒjß. Coq. ex

Aq. fontan. ʒvj. ad gelatin. consistentiam. Add.

Theriac. androm. ʒij.

Ol. olivar. opt. ʒj.

M. ft. enema pro re nata injiciend.

WORMS

WORMS IN THE INTESTINAL TUBE.

WE meet with three species of worms in the intestines. — The teretes, or round-worm; the tænia, or tape-worm; and the ascarides, a small worm, whose seat is principally in the rectum.

The most efficacious anthelmintics, or remedies that destroy worms, are tin and its preparations, mercurials, salt of steel, and sweet oil.

No. LXXXVI.

℞ Limatur. stanni, ʒj. ad ʒiij.
Capiat man. et vesp. ex theriac. com.
melle vel quovis alio vehiculo.

℞ Auri musivi, ʒij. ad ʒij.
Sumat bis die ex quovis vehiculo.

It may be necessary, during the use of the above preparations, to administer, once in six or seven days, a mercurial cathartic. — Amongst the different preparations of mercury, the æthiop's min. claims the preference as an anthelmintic.

No. LXXXVII.

℞ Æthiop. min. ʒj.
Rhabarb. ʒj.
M. ft. pulv. — Dos. ʒj. ad ʒjß. bis die.
H 5 No.

126 WORMS in the INTESTINAL TUBE,

No. LXXXVIII.

R Sal. chalyb. ʒj β. Solve in
Aq. cinnam. ten.

—fontan. āā ℥ β.

Dos. ʒij. ad ʒiiij. man. et vesp.

No. LXXXIX.

R Ol. amygd. dulc.

Aq. fontan. āā ʒiiij.

M. ft. haust. omni man. jejun. ventriculo
sumend.

The oil may likewise be injected to ℥ β.
clysterwise; and will then greatly tend to the
destruction of the ascarides, whose seat is
principally confined to the rectum.

OF THE
HÆMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

THE piles are a disease which derives its origin from an effusion of blood into the cellular membranes of, or surrounding, the rectum. Are owing to costiveness, an irritation in the rectum, or a cachectic habit of body.

Are to be remedied by anodyne and repellent liniments and fomentations, and keeping open the belly by gentle cooling purgatives.

No xc.

R Elect. lenitiv. ℥j.

Lac. sulphur.

Nitri, āā ℥j.

Syr. e cort. aurant. q. s. ut ft. elect.
fum. q. n. m. man. et vesp.

No. xci.

R Aq. calcis simp. ℥vj.

Tinct. thebaic. ℥℞.

M. pro fotu tepide partib. affect. usurpand.

Vel R Aq. fontan. ℥iiij.

Vitriol. alb. ℥ij.—M.

H 6

When

When the disease is owing to a bad habit of body, mercurial alteratives will be advisable, (see No. xxxviii. page 63.) or an alterative for the fistula and piles may be prepared as follows.

℞ Rad. enul. campan. ℥ij.

Sem. fœniculi, ℥iij.

Piper. nig. ℥j. Separatim in pulv. trita. bene misceantur. Dein add.

Sacchari et mellis despumat. āā ℥ij. ut fiat omnium pasta, sumend. quant. nuc. mosch. bis terve de die.

OF COLICS.

COLICS may be distinguished in a threefold manner; into the flatulent or spasmodic, the colic from irritation, and the bilious or inflammatory colic.

The flatulent and inflammatory colic are to be readily enough distinguished from each other: in the flatulent colic the pain comes on by fits, flies about from one part of the bowels to another, and is much abated by a discharge of wind either upwards or downwards; but in the inflammatory colic the pain remains equable, and fixed and settled in one spot; the vomitings are severe and frequently bilious; the belly obstinately bound, and the pulse always quick and feverish.

The flatulent or spasmodic colic is to be relieved by the warm cathartic and antispasmodic or carminative medicines, and cupping glasses to the abdomen.

No. xcii.

R Tinct. rhabarb. spt.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒj.
Tinct. aromatic. ʒj.
M. ft. haust.

No. xciii.

R Aq. piper. Jamaicen. simp. ʒvj.
—cinnam. spt. ʒij.

Tinct.

OF THE COLIC.

Tinct. foetid. ʒij.

Syr. papav. err. ʒß.

M. ft. julap. sumend. coch. iij. subinde.

Sometimes in an hysterical or hypochondriacal patient a purging and vomiting will likewise come on: in this case, a warm opiate will answer every intention.

No. xciv.

℞ Philon. Lond. ʒj.

Rhabarb. gr. vj.

Spec. aromatic. gr. iij.

Bals. Peruv. q. f. ut ft. bol. repetend.

ut opus erit.

The colic from irritation may be remedied by gentle cathartics, joined with opiates.

No. xcv.

℞ Mann. ʒß. Solv. in

Aq. fontan. ʒjß. Add.

Ol. amygd. ʒiij.

Tinct. thebaic. gtt. x.

—aromatic. ʒj.

M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

The inflammatory or bilious colic, as it is generally called, is to be treated in the manner prescribed for inflammation in general. Blood-letting should be repeated according to the

the violence of the disease and urgency of the symptoms: afterwards the antimonial powder, No. i. will be adviseable.—Emollient clysters may be frequently thrown up; and, as it has been found by experience that stools have been greatly efficacious to relieve the complaint, if the clysters should not produce a plentiful passage, it will be necessary to prescribe medicines that may open the belly.—The eccoprotic cathartics, No. iv. are well calculated for these purposes: but, as a severe vomiting often accompanies the disease, the stomach will not always retain a medicine in a liquid form; in which case it will be necessary to prescribe a purgative in the form of pills.

No. xcvi.

℞ Extract. cathartic. 3j.

Sapon. amygd.

Pil. saponac. āā gr. xv.

-Mercurii calcinat. gr. iij.

M. ft. pil. No. xv. sumend. ij. vel. iij.
omni hora donec satis purgaverint.

The semicupium, or warm bath, and emollient fomentations, or a blister to the abdomen, will be likewise adviseable and requisite.

Sometimes pains similar to those observed, pages 118, 119. as affecting the stomach, will likewise have their seat in the intestines; and may depend upon a spasmodic, rheumatic,

tic, or periodical, cause.—The remedies before recommended, pages, 118, 119. may likewise be used to equal advantage when the disease is seated in the intestines. — The belly should be kept open, and medicines of the antispasmodic, antirheumatic, or febrifuge, kinds, according to the nature of the disease, may to advantage be prescribed.

A warm plaster, or cataplasm, may be applied to the abdomen; and in many cases will be greatly useful.

No. xcvi.

R Theriac. andromach.

Spec. aromatic. āā ʒ β.

Ol. mac. express. ʒj.

M. ft. emplastr. super alutam extendend.
et regioni umbilical. applicand.

DISEASES

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

AN inflammation in the liver may be relieved in the manner proposed for inflammations in general, as no distinct or different method of treatment will be required in this any more than in an inflammation of any other part of the body.

If a suppuration should come on, the greatest danger is to be apprehended. Sometimes where the matter has pointed outwardly, the abscess has been opened and healed; but most frequently it bursts inwardly, and the patient dies tabid.—The treatment in this case should be similar to what has been recommended, pages 109, 110. in the hectic fever.

A schirrus of the liver admits of no remedy.

OF

OF THE JAUNDICE.

A Jaundice may depend upon a fivefold cause.—Inflammation, schirrus, spasm, concremented bile or gall stones, and viscidities or a pituitous lentor.

The jaundice from inflammation is to be relieved by antiphlogistics: from spasms, by removing or abating the cause of the contraction: from concremented bile, by relaxing the biliary ducts, that the calculi may pass into the duodenum: and the jaundice from viscidities, which is indeed by far the most frequent cause, is to be remedied by the means proposed for the cure of a spontaneous gluten, pages 28, 29. An emetic of ipecacuanha will be requisite, which may be repeated occasionally during the cure.—The stomach purgatives will be likewise necessary, and should be taken every or every-other night at bed-time.

No. xcviij.

R Extract. cathartic.

Sapon. amygdal. āā ʒj.

Mercurii calcinat. gr. iij.

Ol. juniperi gtt. x.

Ft. pil. No. xxiv. sumend. iij. vel iiij.
hor. decubitus. Vel,

R Vin. aloetic. alcalin.

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒj.

Tinct. rhabarb. spt. ʒij.

M. ft. haust.

No.

No. xcix.

℞ Gum. ammoniac.

Sapon. Venet. āā ʒj β.

Scillar. pulv.

Spec. aromatic. āā ʒ β.

Ol. junip. gtt. xx.

Syr. e cort. aurant. q. s. ut ft. pil.
singul. gr. v. sumend. iiij. ter die, super-
bibend. infus. rad. rubiæ tinct. No. Lxv.
ʒiiij. vel ʒvi. Vel,

℞ Sapon. Venet. ʒj.

Pulv. rad. rub. tinct. ʒiiij.

Rhabarb. ʒj.

Ol. junip. gt. xx.

Syr. balsamic. q. s. ut ft. elect. su-
mend. ʒj β. ter die. Superbib. jul. se-
quent. coch. iij.

No. c.

℞ Aq. fontan. ʒviij.

—cinnam. ʒpt. ʒ β.

Sal. corn. cerv. vol.

—nitri, āā ʒj.

Syr. balf. ʒ β.—M.

The remedies recommended for the cure of the peripneumonia notha will be likewise adviseable; as the general cause and cure of the one is the same as in the other; the seat of the disease alone constituting the difference.

DISEASES

DISEASES OF THE URINARY PASSAGES.

AN inflammation of the kidneys or bladder is to be treated in the same manner as an inflammation in any other organical part; as no separate method of treatment will be required. See inflammation.

If a suppuration should happen, when the abscess is burst, the detergent balsamic remedies, with gentle laxatives, and plenty of diluting liquors, will be adviseable; and, to complete the cure, the Peruvian bark.

No. ci.

R Sacchar. alb. $\mathfrak{z}$ β .

Rhabarb. $\mathfrak{z}$ β .

Nitri, $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Bals. capivi $\mathfrak{z}$ β .

M. ft. elect. sum. q. n. m. ter die.

R Terebinth. e Chio $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

Pulv. enul. camp. q. s. ut ft. pil.

No. xxx. sumend. v. ter die.

OF

OF A DIABETES.

THE intention of cure in a diabetes consists in strengthening the relaxed kidneys; and by that means restraining their preternaturally-increased secretion.

The remedies recommended for weakened and relaxed solids will be adviseable, and often succeed here.—The serum aluminosum taken very plentifully has been found of great use.

No. cii.

R Tinct. saturnin. ʒj. ad ʒij. sumend.
ter die ex quovis vehiculo.

No. ciii.

R Tinct. japonic.
——cantharid. āā ʒij.
Dof. ʒij. ad ʒß. bis terve de die.

If the belly should be bound, it will be proper to give some stomach-purgatives; the aloetics with rhubarb, or the like.

If the complaint should not yield to astringents, the Bristol hot-well water will be adviseable; and often will effect a cure when all other means have proved ineffectual.

OF

OF THE STONE.

THE intentions of cure in the stone are two-fold; radical and palliative.

The radical cure will consist in taking away or dissolving the stone.

The palliative in the relief of the most urgent symptoms.

The stone may be taken away by the operation of lithotomy; or, under some circumstances, may be dissolved by the preparations of lime.

The *sapo amygdalin.* or *sapo Venet.* may be taken from $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. to $\mathfrak{z}$ ß. or $\mathfrak{z}$ vj. morning and evening; and lime-water mixed with a fourth part of milk may be drunk from a quart to three pints every day.

The symptoms are best palliated by opiates, by the mouth and clysterwise, with gentle laxatives, and the mucilaginous relaxing medicines.

No. civ.

$\mathfrak{R}$ Bals. Peruv. (vit. ovi sol.) $\mathfrak{z}$ jß.

Decoct. com. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}$ ß.

Ol. olivar. $\mathfrak{z}$ jß.

Tinct. thebaic. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

M. ft. enema ut opus erit injiciend.

No.

No. cv.

℞ Emulf. corn. ℥ij.

Syr. e meconio ℥j.

M. bibat haust. ad libitum.

No. cvi.

℞ Mannæ, ℥℥. Sol. in

Aq. fontan. ℥ij. Add.

Ol. amygd. ℥℥.

M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

ISCHURIÆ,

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ISCHURIÆ, DYSURIÆ, &c.

THE above symptoms are to be remedied by removing or abating their cause: if from inflammation, by antiphlogistics; if from the stone, by the remedies above recommended, and so on.

In general, the opiate clyster, No. CIV. will afford the speediest and most certain relief.

OF THE
LUES VENEREA.

THE lues venerea has been distinguished into the first and second infection; or more properly into local and universal.

Local, when the genitals only are affected; and this species of the complaint has been called a gonorrhœa or clap.

Universal, when the habit in general is tainted with the venereal cacoethes; and then the disease is stiled a pox.

A local infection, or clap, if not attended with chaneres, buboes, or swelled testicles, may be very easily and readily cured.

Bland oil, such as oil of almonds, or the like, should be injected warm into the urethra two or three times every day; and, after the eighth day, the following injection should be thrown up a little warmed for four or five days more, or as long as there should be occasion.

No. cvii.

R Vitrioli alb. ʒß ad ʒj. Solv. in
Aq. fontan. ʒij.

The cathartic emulsion, No. iv. may be taken twice in a week, and a little mercurial
I ointment

ointment may be rubbed every night into the groins.

By these means a clap, if taken in the beginning, may generally be cured in a fortnight, without any injury to the constitution, or any ill effects whatsoever. — If the symptoms should any of them be troublesome, they may be easily palliated. — The heat of urine, by plenty of diluent liquors with gum-arabic and nitre. The priapism and chordee, by opiates taken at bed-time. The phimosis and paraphimosis, by emollient cataplasms, and oil thrown up between the glans penis and the prepuce. Buboës, by the cathartic emulsion and the mercurial ointment. The hernia humoralis, by blood-lettings and lenient cathartics, with emollient fomentations and cataplasms to the part. And chancres, by oil, or a strong mercurial ointment.

In a second infection, or pox, mercury and its preparations are the medicines that are most to be depended upon. It has been the general practice to prescribe mercurials in such a manner as to excite a salivation; but from experience it has been found, that a salivation is by no means necessary to the cure of venereal symptoms; as many very bad cases have been relieved by mercurials, given as alteratives, when the mouth has not been at all affected.

The

OF THE LUES VENEREA. 143

The following method will cure a confirmed pox, with as much certainty as a salivation.

No. CVIII.

℞ Mercurii calcinat. gr. j. ad iij.
Sulphur. antimon. præcip. gr. ij. ad.
iiij.
Extract. thebaic. gr. ℥. ad gr. j.
Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. ut ft. bol.
omni noct. hor. decubitus sumend.

No. CIX.

℞ Rad. sarsaparill. ℥ iij.
—— laureolæ (the mezereon root)
℥ ij. Coq. ex
Aq. fontan. ℔ iij. ad ℔ ij. colatur.
capiat ℔ ℥. 4ter de die.

It may be necessary to continue the medicines for a fortnight after the symptoms have disappeared; and, during the cure, the patient should keep warm, use a light nourishing diet, and drink plenty of broths, or the like. — The warm bath would add to the efficacy of the medicines, and considerably hasten the cure.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

OBSTRUCTED MENSES.

IT has been a received opinion, that many of the diseases of women are owing to a suppression of the menses; but it may perhaps be doubted, whether this will so often prove the cause as the consequence of other diseases; as in general, for the removal of obstructions, we have little more to do than to remedy the particular indisposition of body under which the patient may labour. Hence, different and opposite methods of cure will be required, according to the habit of body and nature of the symptoms.

In general, a deficient menstrual excretion will depend upon a plethora, a glutinous pituitous disposition of the humours, and a slow and languid circulation; or a contraction of the uterine vessels, from cold or any other occasional cause.

If a plethora should have proved the occasion, it may be necessary to draw blood, and to order medicines of the attenuating and gently-purging kinds. The tinctura melampodii has been greatly recommended by Dr. Mead for these purposes, and may be given to advantage from $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. to $\mathfrak{z}$ ß. three or four times every day.

But,

OBSTRUCTED MENSES.

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But, though obstructions may sometimes be owing to a plethora, we shall find, that they much more frequently will depend upon a cachectic habit, relaxed solids, and a weakened circulation; and, in this case, the intentions of cure will consist in attenuating and expelling the pituitous lentor of the fluids, strengthening the solids, and promoting the circulation: in short, restore the body to a healthy state; and this, as a natural excretion, will succeed.

Emetics and gentle stomach-purges, with medicines of the chalybeate and strengthening kinds, will most avail.—The following will often succeed extremely well.

No. cx.

R Pil. Rufi,

——gummos.

Sal. chalyb.

Rubig. chalyb. ppt. āā 3j.

Ol. succin. rectificat. gtt. xx.

Syr. croci, q. s. ut ft. pil. No. xii.

e 3j. sumend. iij. vel iiij. mane et vesp.

R Tinct. martis in spt. sal. ppt. 3ij.

Elix. aloes 3j.

M. capiat coch. minimum (tea-spoonful)
ter quaterve de die ex quovis vehiculo.

See also relaxed solids, pages 12, 13. and
spontaneous gluten, pages 28, 29.

The suppression, which is owing to a contraction of the uterine vessels, is to be relieved by relaxing the parts, and determining with more force the fluids, to dilate the extremities of the vessels.

The steams of warm water, the warm-bath, and the like, may abate the contraction, and the warm emmenagogues may tend to force down the flux.

No. cxi.

R Pulv. e myrrh. comp. ʒj.

Flor. martial. gr. vj.

Extract. sabinæ gr. iiij.

Syr. croci q. s. ut ft. bol. ter die sumend.

R Elix. myrrh. comp.

Tinct. croci aa ʒj.

Sumend. ʒj. ad ʒij. ter quaterve de die.

Mercurials have sometimes been of use to remove obstructions, and in many cases may be prescribed to advantage.

HÆMORRHAGIA

L 147 L

HÆMORRHAGIA UTERINA.

IN a uterine hæmorrhage, during the time of the flux, it will be requisite to prescribe opiates, and those medicines which weaken the nervous influence; afterwards astringents may be used to confirm the habit in general, and shut up the mouths of the relaxed vessels.

No. cxii.

R Tinct. rosar. ℥ij.

Nitri, ʒß.

Tinct. thebaic. gtt. x.

M. ft. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

R Tinct. saturnin. ℥j.

Capiat gtt. XL. ad LX. bis terve de die
ex quovis vehiculo.

A cloth, dipped in brandy and vinegar, of each equal parts, may be likewise applied cold to the loins.

When the flux is by these means checked, it will be expedient to strengthen the solids, to prevent a relapse.

No. cxiii.

R Alumin.

Sang. dracon.

Colcoth. vitriol. āā gr. xv.

I 4

Spec.

148 HÆMORRHAGIA UTERINA.

Spec. aromatic.

Rhabarb. āā gr. iij.

Syr. bals. q. s. ut ft. bol. ter die sumend. superbibend. tinct. rosar. rub. haustulum.

The vitriolum cœruleum is likewise particularly useful under these circumstances; and is perhaps one of the most efficacious styptics we are acquainted with. See No. x.

Indeed the whole tribe of bracing medicines, page 14. will be conducive to these purposes, and may be recommended to advantage.

FLUOR

FLUOR ALBUS.

THE fluor albus is a disease which is owing either to a general or partial relaxation of the solids. — For the cure:

No. cxiv.

℞ Gum. olibani, ʒß.
 Sacchari, ʒj. tere simul. dein.
 Add. Tinct. cort. Peruv. simp. ʒij.
 Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒjß.
 Tinct. cantharid. ʒj.
 M. ft. haust. mane et cubitum iturus
 sumend.

No. cxv.

℞ Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒß.
 Rubigin. chalyb. ppt. gr. xv.
 Spec. aromatic. gr. v.
 Syr. croci q. s. ut ft. bol. hor. xj.
 matut. et 5ta P. M. sumend.

Or the bolus, No. cxiii. may be used for the above, as they answer nearly the same intention.

No. cxvi.

℞ Cort. quercus, ʒj.
 ——— granat.
 Flor. balauft. āā ʒij.

1 5

Coq.

FLUOR ALBUS.

Coq. ex vin. rub. q. s. ad colatur. ℥j.
Add. Alumin. ℥ss.

M. pro fotu bis die partibus usurpand.

Vel,

R Vitrioli cœrulei, ʒss. Solv. in
Aq. fontan. ℥ij.

M. ft. injectio, omn. noct. cubitum
itur. ope siphon. utend.

Applicetur dorso emplastrum roborans.

DISEASES

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

PSORA.

THE psora, or itch, is an affection which is owing to animalcules burrowing in the skin; whence an itching, minute inflammation, and suppuration.

Mercury, sulphur, white hellebore, and lime, have by experience been found the best medicines, to destroy the insect and eradicate the disease.

No. cxvii.

℞ Æthiop. min. ʒj.

Nitri, ʒß.

Cons. cynosbat. q. s. ut ft. bol. man.
et vesp. sumend.

No. cxviii.

℞ Mercurii. crud.

Ol. palmæ recent. aa ʒß.

Essent. limon. ʒj.

Camphor. ʒiij. Terantur. simul ad
mercurii perfectam extinctionem.

Of this ointment about half a drachm may be rubbed into the bendings of the arms, or under the hams, every evening.

No. cxix.

℞ Unguent. simp. ℥j.
 Flor. sulphur. ℥℥.
 Effent. limon. ℥ij.
 M. ft. unguent. libere usurpand.

No cxx.

℞. Unguent. simp. ℥iiij.
 Pulv. rad. helleb. alb. ℥j℥:
 Lixivii tartar. ℥℥.—M.

No. cxxi.

℞ Aq. calcis simp. ℥vj.
 Mercurii præcip. alb. ℥j.
 M. ft. lotio spong. ope partib. affect. bis
 die usurpand.

Sometimes an eruption, not of a contagious kind, though a good deal similar in appearance to the itch, will beset the skin: in this case, the alterative pill, No. cviii. will be greatly serviceable; or, under some circumstances, a solution of corrosive sublimate, which in cutaneous diseases is often of much avail.

No. cxxii.

℞ Mercurii corrosiv. sublimat. gr.
 x. Solve in
 Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥x.
 Dos. ℥℥. bis die.

Vel

Vel R Aq. fort. simp. ℥j.

Sal. ammoniac. vol. ℥vij.

M. et cessant. ebullition. add. argent.
viv. ℥viij. vel tantum quantum balneo
arenæ solvere possit liquor. Dein eva-
poration. et chrystalization. facta; salis
sicci ℥j. add. aq. rosar. ℥iij. iterumque
solv. calore arenæ.—Dof. gtt. ij. vel
iij. ex cyath. aq. fontan. semel de die.

OF

OF THE ELEPHANTIASIS.

THE elephantiasis, or leprosy, of the Greeks, is a frequent and common disease, though very difficult of cure.

The alterative pill, No. CVIII. will sometimes succeed; though, in general, antimonials are preferable in this disease to mercurials.

No. CXXIII.

℞ Antimon. crud. ʒß.

Conf. cochlear. hort. ʒj.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut ft. bol. bis die sumend. superbibend. decoct. seq. ℥ß.

No. CXXIV.

℞ Cort. ulmi recent. ℥j.

Coquetur ex aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur. ℥viij.

No. CXXV.

℞ Unguent. simp. ʒij.

Sacchar. saturni ʒij.

M. ft. linim. partib. affect. applicand.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

ACIDITIES in the PRIMÆ VIÆ.

FROM an acid acrimony in the primæ viæ a number of the diseases of children will derive their origin: such are vomitings, griping pains, purgings, convulsions, and the like.

For the relief of diseases, from this cause, see pages 25, 26. The magnesia alba, or the testacea, with rhubarb, or some agreeable aromatic, and a proper diet, such as broths, jelly, and the like, will answer every intention.

If a purging should supervene, an astringent clyster, see No. xxii. lxxxv. will be adviseable, and the elect. e scord. may be joined to the absorbents and testacea.

DENTITION.

DENTITION.

THE symptoms from dentition are best relieved by cutting through the gums to the teeth. — If this should not succeed, opiates will be highly adviseable, to blunt the pain and allay the irritation. — If the child should be plethoric, and the fever high, a little blood may be drawn to advantage.

PERIPNEUMONY.

PERIPNEUMONY.

AN infarction of the lungs and difficulty of breathing in children is a complaint of a dangerous, and many times of an irremediable, kind.

It may be adviseable to order a vomit, and a blister to the back; and, if the child should be feverish, to draw a little blood. The detergent attenuating medicines are the likeliest to succeed.

No. cxxvi.

℞ Sal. con. cerv. vol. ʒj.

Succ. limon. ʒvi.

Aq. cinnam. ten.

—fontan. āā ʒijß.

Gum. ammoniac. sol. ʒj.

Syr. scillitic. ʒß.

Ft. mist. sumend. coch. j. secunda vel tertia quaque hora.

A sperma ceti emulsion, with sal corn. cerv. may be likewise taken frequently; and, if the child should be strong and lusty, a few grains of jalap, as a brisk purgative, may prove of service.

WORMS.

WORMS.

FROM the irritation of worms in the intestines a number of diseases may ensue. — Belly-achs, fevers, convulsions, epileptic fits, &c. The remedies, which have been found to succeed the best, for the relief of diseases from this cause, have been already mentioned, pages 125, 126. The æthiop's with rhubarb succeeds in many cases extremely well.

A blister likewise, in case of fits or fever, may be recommended to advantage.

TINEA,

TINEA, OR SCALD-HEAD.

AFTER shaving the head, the fomentation and liniment following will in most cases relieve.

No. cxxvii.

R Fol. abfinth.

——abrotani āā ʒj. Coq. ex

Aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur. ℥ij.

Add. Lixivii saponac. ʒiiij.

M. ft. fofus tepide omni die capiti ufurpand.

No. cxxviii.

R Unguent. alb. camphorat. ʒij.

Petrolei barbadens ʒij.

M. ft. linim. quocum inungent. part. affect. ftatim a fotu applicato.

A few doses of mercurial phyfic fhould be taken during the cure.

HOOPING

HOOPING COUGH.

THE hooping cough, to which children are principally subject, is a disease of the spasmodic kind; and the symptoms are best relieved by antispasmodic remedies.

Blood-letting and gentle laxatives are almost universally useful; and emetics occasionally repeated, are of great service. Blisters, when the symptoms are urgent, are likewise to be insisted on.

No. cxxix.

R Julap. e moscho, ʒvj.

Elix. paregoric. ʒß.

Tinct. valerian. vol. ʒj.

M. capiat coch. ij. vel iij. ter quaterve de die.

R Lact. ammoniac.

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒij.

Tinct. castor. ʒij.

Syr. balsamic. ʒß.

Ft. mist. sumend. coch. j. subinde.

Towards the decline of the disease, a decoction of the bark in full doses may be prescribed to advantage.

SCROFULOUS

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

THE intentions of cure in scrofulous or strumous affections will consist in correcting the general cachexy, by strengthening the solids, and attenuating the lentor of the humours, and in healing and removing the tumours and sores.

The remedies, which would be most expedient to answer the first intention, have been already examined under the articles, Relaxed Solids, page 12, and following; and Spontaneous Gluten, page 28, and following.

Emetics and stomach-purges will be useful, to cleanse and expel from the primæ viæ any viscid saburra; and these should be repeated as occasion may require. — Exercise of body, with gently-stimulating, attenuating, medicines, will likewise promise fair to resolve the obstructions and relieve the patient.

No. cxxx.

R Vitri antimon. in pulv. quam subtiliss. redacti, gr. iij.

Milleped. ppt. 3j.

Gum. sagapen. 3ß.

Ol.

162 SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Ol. juniperi gtt. x.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut ft. pil. No. xxx.
sumend. ij. iij. vel iiij. mane, vel man.
et vesp.

Chalybeates are often very useful.

The bark has likewise been highly recommended; and, as a strengthener and promoter of the circulation, bids fair to be serviceable.

The madder-root, as an attenuant and detergent of the minutest vessels, may likewise have its advantage.

Mercurials, burnt sponge, sea-water, and a great variety of other medicines, have been recommended as useful: but we are still at a loss for a specific medicine; and indeed, where the disease is violent and confirmed, or the viscera are affected, our best remedies will often avail but little.

The second intention, viz. That of healing and removing the tumours and sores, more properly comes under the province of surgery than of medicine. — If they cannot be resolved, they should be either extirpated or brought to suppuration. — A mercurial wash has sometimes succeeded in resolving scrofulous tumours.

No.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. 163

No. cxxxi.

R Mercurii corrosiv. sublimat. ʒ β.

Solv. in

Aq. fontan. ʒj β. Add.

Tinct. cantharid. ʒ β.

M. ft. lotio, noct. cubitum itur. tumo-
ribus usurpand.

F I N I S.